# IMPINGEMENT LOSSES AT THE D. C. COOK NUCLEAR PLANT DURING 1975-1979

# WITH A DISCUSSION OF FACTORS RESPONSIBLE AND RELATIONSHIPS TO FIELD CATCHES

bу

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#### INTRODUCTION

The Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant is a 2,200 MW utility on the southeastern shore of Lake Michigan near Bridgman, Michigan. Unit 1 (1,100 MW), which began operation in 1975, requires 2.7 x 10<sup>6</sup> liters/min cooling water, while Unit 2, also 1,100 MW, uses 3.6 x 10<sup>6</sup> liters/min. Though Unit 2 began operation in 1978, sustained pumping for a month or longer at full capacity did not occur until 1979. Cooling water enters through three intake cribs located 686 m offshore in 7.3 m of water, and heated water (with a calculated maximum  $\Delta T$  of 21°C) is discharged through two slot-jet discharge structures located 366 m offshore in 5.5 m of water. With two units operating, water velocity at the intake crib is 0.4 m/s. Maximum water velocity is 1.8 m/s within the intake pipe. To prevent erosion and scour, a riprap bed (approximately 6 ha) of crushed limestone 0.1-1.0 m in diameter was deposited around the intake and discharge structures during plant construction.

Within the screenhouse, trash bars 6.6 cm apart prevent large debris from entering the forebay. Within the forebay, vertical traveling screens impinge trash and fish too large to pass through the 9.5-mm-mesh screens. Smaller organisms (mostly fish fry, larvae and eggs, and zooplankton) are entrained with the cooling water and pass through the condensers. In addition to the terms "impingement" and "entrainment," "entrapment" in this report refers to fish entering the forebay through the intakes. Impingement is distinguished from entrapment because of the possibility that not all fish which enter the forebay are eventually impinged.

This report contains annual estimates of impingement losses for the Cook

Plant and species composition of impinged fish and compares them with compo-

sition of field-caught fish for 1975-1979. Also discussed are seasonal and yearly trends in fish abundance, environmental and plant operation effects on rates of fish impingement, and possible effects of high impingement rates on local abundance of certain fish species.

#### **METHODS**

Fish and debris collected from the traveling screens were separated by Cook Plant personnel. All fish were bagged, labeled with date and time, and then frozen. University of Michigan personnel collected and weighed all frozen fish; a 24-h sample was saved every fourth day and sorted by species and size. When many fish of the same size were collected in fourth-day samples, a subsample of up to 30 fish was randomly selected and the remaining fish were weighed and discarded. All saved fish were measured to the nearest mm (total length), weighed to the nearest g, sexed, and examined for presence of food, condition of gonads, presence of disease, or physical damage.

Both fourth-day samples (number and weight of fish) and weight of fish impinged on interim days were used to estimate total monthly impingement by species. Percent species composition by weight of fourth-day samples was used to partition the actual monthly weight of fish impinged into weight estimates by species, according to the formula:

$$E_{w} = (S_{w}/P_{w})T_{w}$$

where:

 $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{W}}$  = Estimated monthly weight of fish impinged for a given species;

 $S_{\mathbf{W}}$  = Monthly weight of fourth-day impingement samples, for a given species;

 $P_w$  = Monthly weight of fourth-day impingement samples, all fish combined;

 $T_{\mathbf{W}}$  = Total monthly weight of all fish impinged (includes fourth-day and interim samples).

Number of fish impinged per month was then estimated using:

$$E_n = E_w/\overline{W}$$

where:

 $E_n$  = Estimated total number of fish impinged each month for a given species;

 $\overline{W}$  = Mean weight per fish of a given species, calculated for each species from number and weight of fish of each species impinged in fourth-day samples for a given month.

Offshore standard-series field samples were collected by gill net and bottom trawl from four stations: 6- and 9-m stations at the Cook Plant and 6- and 9-m stations at Warren Dunes State Park, about 11 km south of the Cook Plant. Fish were seined from the beach zone at two stations north and south of the Cook Plant, and one station at Warren Dunes State Park.

Gill nets 160 x 1.8 m were set at offshore stations once per month for approximately 12 h during daylight and 12 h during the night. Catch was adjusted to catch per 12 h to standardize data. Nets were composed of 12 panels of netting as follows: 7.6-m sections of each of the following mesh sizes (bar measure) - 1.3 cm, 1.9 cm, and 2.5 cm; 15.2-m sections of mesh sizes 3.2-7.6 cm by 0.6-cm intervals; and a final 15.2-m section of 10-cm mesh. All gill nets were set parallel to shore on the bottom.

Duplicate, 10-min bottom tows were taken monthly both day and night at off-shore stations, using a semi-balloon, nylon trawl having a 4.9-m headrope and a 5.8-m footrope. The body and cod end were composed respectively of 1.9-cm and

1.6-cm bar mesh, while the cod end interliner was 0.7-cm bar mesh. All trawl hauls were made at an average speed of 5 km/h, i.e., at a fixed rpm using the University of Michigan's R/V MYSIS. The trawl was towed parallel to shore following the 6- and 9-m depth contours; one replicate was taken north to south and the other south to north.

Beach seining was usually conducted during periods of reduced wave height using a nylon seine 38 x 1.8 m with a 1.8 x 1.8 x 1.8-m bag; the entire seine had 0.64-cm bar mesh. The seine was first stretched perpendicular to the shoreline and then pulled parallel to shore a distance of 61 m. Duplicate, non-overlapping samples were taken in this manner both day and night once each month at beach stations. The seine was pulled against the current or southerly when no current was detectable. When the current was too strong to seine against, seining was done with the current.

Field-caught fish were processed in the same manner as impinged fish. For a more detailed discussion of field-sampling methods, see Jude et al. (1979). Common and scientific names of fish discussed in this paper are presented in Table 1.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Species Composition

The number of fish impinged annually at the Cook Plant ranged from 64,279 fish in 1977 to 615,397 fish in 1978 (Tables 2-6). When numbers of fish impinged of each species were totaled for 1975-1979, the most abundant fish was alewife (57% of total catch). Following in order of abundance were spottail shiner (17%), trout-perch (9%), yellow perch (7%), rainbow smelt (6%), bloater (2%), and slimy sculpin (1%). None of the miscellaneous species ever constituted more than 0.9% of the total number of fish impinged over 1975-1979 or

Table 1. Common and scientific names (Robins et al. 1980) of field-caught and impinged fish species collected during 1975 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Alewife	Alosa pseudoharengus	Lake whitefish	Coregonus clupeaformis
Black bullhead	Ictalurus melas	Largemouth bass	Micropterus salmoides
Black crappie	Pomoxis nigromaculatus	Logperch	Percina caprodes
Bloater	Coregonus hoyi	Longnose dace	Rhinichthys cataractae
Bluegill	Lepomis macrochirus	Longnose sucker	Catostomus catostomus
Brown bullhead	Ictalurus nebulosus	Mottled sculpin	Cottus bairdi
Brown trout	Salmo trutta	Ninespine stickleback	Pungitius pungitius
Burbot	Lota lota	Northern pike	Esox lucius
Central mudminnow	Umbra limi	Pirate perch	Aphredoderus sayanus
Channel catfish	Ictalurus punctatus	Pumpkinseed	Lepomis gibbosus
Chestnut lamprey	Ichthyomyzon castaneus	Quillback	Carpiodes cyprinus
Chinook salmon	Oncorhynchus tschawytscha	Rainbow smelt	Osmerus mordax
Coho salmon	Oncorhynchus kisutch	Rainbow trout	Salmo gairdneri
Common carp	Cyprinus carpio	Rock bass	Ambloplites rupestris
Deepwater sculpin	Myoxocephalus thompsoni	Sea lamprey	Petromyzon marinus
Emerald shiner	Notropis atherinoides	Shorthead redhorse	Moxostoma macrolepidotum
Freshwater drum	Aplodinotus grunniens	Silver redhorse	Moxostoma anisurum
Gizzard shad	Dorosoma cepedianum	Slimy sculpin	Cottus cognatus
Golden shiner	Notemigonus crysoleucas	Smallmouth bass	Micropterus dolomieui
Goldfish	Carassius auratus	Spottail shiner	Notropis hudsonius
Grass pickerel	Esox americanus vermiculatus	Spotted sucker	Minytrema melanops
Green sunfish	Lepomis cyanellus	Tadpole madtom	Noturus gyrinus
Johnny darter	Etheostoma nigrum	Trout-perch	Percopsis omiscomaycus
Lake chub	Couesius plumbeus	White crappie	Pomoxis annularis
Lake chubsucker	Erimyzon sucetta	White sucker	Catostomus commersoni
Lake trout	Salvelinus namaycush	Yellow bullhead	Ictalurus natalis
		Yellow perch	Perca flavescens

Table 2. Number of fish impinged on Cook Plant traveling screens during 1975.  $ND = no \ data$ .

Species	Jan	f eb	Mar	Apr	Мау	unp	l Dr	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec	Total	Percent
Alewife	193	-	1620	48997	22811	81840	11230	1910	458	2533	1016	1732	174341	
Trout-perch	1	9	22	120	261	376	129	107	517	7327	5620	877	15373	6.84
Yellow perch	228	154	2.15	1195	45	313	8 -	492	4 1 4 4 1 4	10.00	9181	2165	9985	5.34 4.44
Spottail Shiner	99	130	24.0	2959	1494	1171	436	321	357	261	294	267	8136	3.62
sid scalping	2	3	,		7	:	}	;	}	i				
Rainbow smelt	80	=	75	873	1042	158	49	229	39	842	198	222	3746	1.67
Gizzard shad	-	13	0	33	0	0	0	0 (	0	₹ (	64	153	278	0.12
Ninespine stickleback	-	0	6	69	98	50	ο ί	0 ;	- ;	e (	0 9	m (	194	60.0
Johnny darter		0 0	o <del>-</del>	- 00	S 4	9 <b>~</b>	۶ د	<u>.</u>		<b>~</b> C	2 5	7 6	190	000
Lake trout	3	0	-	ה י	•	•	,	•	-	•	:	?	5	5
Channel catfish	16	4	10	13	0	e	-	-	-	0	0	7	50	0.03
Bloater	0	0	7	D.	7	4	6	ស	9	ŋ	ស	8	49	0.02
Bluegill	0	0	0	9	9	ស			0	۰.	o (	8 (	<b>4</b> 0	0.02
Burbot	~	_	<del>(1)</del>	s i	4 (	9	- (	4 .	7	∢ -	N (		16	0.02
Black bullhead	9	-	4	12	n	<b>o</b>	5	-	0	-	>	-	c r	0.0
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White sucker	0	0	-	0	n		-	0	-	0	0	-	16	0.01
Largemouth bass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	-	-	7	13	0.01
Green sunfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	=	13	0.01
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Black crappie	0	0	0	0	0 (	0 (	0 (	0 (	0 (	- (	<b>~</b> •	<b>30</b> •	= '	
Central mudminnow	- (	6	~ <	0.0	۰ د	0	<b>o</b> (	0	0	0	- (		n o	5000
Coho salmon	٥ د	<b>o</b> 0	> 0	n (	4 (	0 (	۰ د	•	0	0	•	- c		5 6
Chinook Salmon	o -	o c	0 0	n C	0 0	0	, c	- c	0	-	0	4	- 10	0.0
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Longnose dace	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	4	0	9	<0.01
Golden shiner	0	0	-	Э	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	S	<0.01
Smallmouth bass	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a	0	-	-	ഗ	40.0 <b>1</b>
Yellow bullhead	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	m (	-	ຄ່	\$0.01 0.01
Rainbow trout	0	-	0	0	0	ça:	0	-	0	0	0	-	4	0.0
Chastont lamprov	c	c	С	2	· ·	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	4	<b>*0.0</b>
Northern pike	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	6	<0.01
Rock bass	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	e	<b>*0.01</b>
Common carp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	<0.01
Goldfish	0	0	0	<b>*</b>	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	<b>*0.01</b>
	C	•	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	-	c	c	10 0
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Deepwater sculpin	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		<b>10.0</b> >
Lake whitefish	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<0.01
Souther Sucker	C	c	C	C	C	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	<0.01
Pirate perch	o C	0	· c	,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<b>*0.01</b>
Logperch	0	0	0	0	, <del>4</del> 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<0.01
Totals	672	582	2692	55312	26555	84709	12402	3143	2133	17414	11055	8067	224736	
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Table 3. Estimated number of fish impinged on Cook Plant traveling screens during 1976. ND = no data.

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Table 4. Estimated number of fish impinged on Cook Plant traveling screens during 1977. ND = no data.

Species	re S	Feb D	Mar	Apr	Мау	Cun	Lab Lab	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Percent
Alewife	7	0	512	2516	3892	15816	1629	219	888	5323	194	502	31498	59.22
Yellow perch	5	48	1045	909	51	184	3592	328	144	463	272	451	7 195	13.53
Spottail shiner	4	<del>-</del>	1990	1507	220	7.1	303	37	69	408	147	235	5032	9.46
Trout-perch	-	<b>œ</b>	24	141	46	226	1202	119	208	2625	118	108	4826	9.07
Slimy sculpin	9	e	184	1323	363	202	84	œ	58	<b>58</b>	5	23	2232	4.20
Rainbow smelt	00	7	112	291	113	120	306	æ	11	385	36	9	1488	08.0
Bloater	0	-	0	0	0	7	£	0	0	239	<b>.</b>	27	302	0.57
Lake trout	ស	-	60	5	5	0	0	0	0	7	27	4	115	0.22
Johnny darter	0	0	0	5	51	<b>58</b>	ĸ	0	0	4	0	0	103	0.19
Ninespine stickleback	-	0	<b>60</b>	38	36	7	0	0	0	*	0	0	8	0.18
Burbot	0	-	0	0	5	4	w	•	9	ю.	9	0	5	0.10
Gizzard shad	ស	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=	Ξ	•	32	0.07
Channel catfish	7	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	27	0.05
Brown trout	œ	က	0	ō	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	24	0.05
Coho salmon	~	-	4	SO.	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	•	22	0.0
Longnose sucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0.0
Longnose dace	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	6	0.04
Black bullhead	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.03
Mottled sculpin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	7	0.03
White sucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	₹	•	7	0.03
Smallmouth bass	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	9	0.03
Bluegill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	•	9	0.02
Largemouth bass	-	0	0	0	0	0	ღ	0	0	4	0	0	80	0.05
Black crappie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0.01
Lake chub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	8	•	9	0.01
Shorthead redhorse	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	Ľ	0.01
Lake chubsucker	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0.01
Green sunfish	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.01
Rock bass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0.0
Pumpk inseed	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	~	0	8	40.01
Yellow bullhead	~	•	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	•	•	a	40.01
	;	9			,			1	!					
Totals	89 9	153	3927	6463	4797	16685	7123	731	1367	9521	820	1505	53190	

Table 5. Estimated number of fish impinged on Cook Plant traveling screens during 1978. ND = no data.

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Kleback 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		4438 5	2824 156016	_	4140	6154	2687	14 19	238 133	38.70
T		610	_	6639	5360	5031	496	1880	178009	28.93
170 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 15		477			2163	2235	93	145	88692	14.41
Alback 1995	52	3432	1096 27865	_	675	5	0	89	51013	8.29
Kleback 13 88 13 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50		21			1950	<b>6</b> 07	<b>7</b> 00	244	32811	D . 33
Kieback 13 88 150 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12		0	2	1 767	91	138	33	401	23085	3.75
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T	•	0	0	0	0	225	83	357	692	0.1
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Totals 5608 236 2624	2868	9645 5	56862 455265	5 42542	14488	14726	5822	4104	615390	

Table 6. Estimated number of fish impinged on Cook Plant traveling screens during 1979. ND = no data.

Species	Lan	Feb	Kar	Apr	May	Ę	135	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Percent
	9	'				8	23,000	1 37	10001	95,0	,	000	00000	
Alewite Contact things	100	2,5	675	- 100	e (	3 0	10000	01770 01770	13420	21.00	4 6	1830	330708	96.78
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	2 6	5 6	463	3347	: :	•	296.9	7978	16.158	723	ď	3 -	2000	96.7
Trout-perch	314	4 6	36	27.1	: ▼	0	3580	3808	3438	3432	<b>98</b> 0	4	15002	3.12
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SITUM SCRIDIN	701	4	743	1/88	2	>	<u>.</u>	5	2	4.7	0	70	7677	0.22
Bloater	31	0	S	0	0	0	2244	4	20	64	ო	ıo	2456	0.51
Chinook salmon	9	=	631	21	0	0	7	45	4	0	0	0	729	0.15
Burbot	231	65	127	38	22	0	9		7	42	e	0	575	0. 12
Mottled sculpin	183	22	9	0	0	0	38	196	8	53	es	91	532	0.1
ake trout	37	9	c	c	. 4	c	c	45	71	106	ğ	42	282	90
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	. 4	;	, r	9 6	• =	•	ğ	2 9	r uc	6		3	4 6	3 3
Coho salaon	9	. •		. 0 4	: =	0	90	90	0	;0	۰ ٥	0	165	60.0
														) 
Brown trout	<b>5</b> 6	16	36	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0.03
Shorthead redhorse	37	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0.01
Ninespine stickleback	5	0	ß	46	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	65	0.01
Johnny darter	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	45	7	0	0	0	53	0.01
Channel catfish	2	=	ស	<b>co</b>	0	0	0	0	S.	0	0	0	20	0.01
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Largemouth bass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	=	0	0	=	60.04 10.04
Lake whitefish	SC.	0	ស	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.01
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Con language	0	•	א כ	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	•	oc	•	0		5 6
Casilacith base	0	•	ď		0	0	•	0	•	•	•	•	ט כ	
Black crappie	<b>10</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>.</b>	0.0
Bock bass	c	c	LC.	c	o	o	o	c	c	c	c	c	ic.	0,00
Lake chubsucker	c	· c	c	4	0	c	c	c	0	· c	c	•	٠ ٦	5
Black bullhead	0	0	0	. 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	000
Brown bullhead	c	c	c	4	c	c	c	c	c	c	•	· c	. 4	0
White crappie	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	· ca	0	0	0	7	0.01
Freshwater drum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a	•	0	•	a	٠٥.0
Totale	8076	873	3086	15773	45.0	ç	124799	8854	217800	9099	203	2484	480776	
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of the total for any 1 yr (Tables 2-6). Except for alewife, which was always the most abundant species, ranks of the other species varied from year to year. In making comparisons among years, note that both units were operating during 1978 and 1979, so these years should be considered separately from 1975-1977.

Compared to other years, fish impingement was exceptionally low during 1977 for the five most abundant species, but most dramatically for alewives. Alewives showed a marked decrease in number of adults impinged in June-August, a pattern which was also true for rainbow smelt but was not as clear for spottail shiner, trout-perch, or yellow perch. It is not at all clear why 1977 was such an exceptional year. Number of fish impinged in 1977 did not correlate with abundance in field catches, which were relatively high (Appendixes 1-5); the plant was operating at full capacity during the months when fish were most abundant inshore (Table 7); and inshore water temperatures and patterns of upwelling were not unusual during 1977 (Appendixes 6-10).

Slimy sculpin was most abundant in impingement samples in 1975 and 1976. Because sculpin colonize the riprap in preference to nearby sand (Dorr and Jude 1980), high impingement rates during 1975 and 1976 may have resulted from rapid colonization during these years. Stabilization of the sculpin population after 1976 may have resulted in fewer sculpin being impinged.

Few bloaters were impinged in 1975 (49 fish) and 1976 (63 fish), while over 500 were impinged in 1977 and over 23,000 in 1978. Increased impingement of this species apparently reflected an increase in the lake-wide bloater population, as was indicated by our field catches and those of others (Crowder et al. 1981).

Table 7. Monthly water volume (in millions of cubic meters) pumped through the condenser circulating water system of the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan from 1975 to 1979. Unit 1 was operational since January 1975, Unit 2 since February 1978.

Month	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
January	64.9	85.7	24.9	114.4	273.2
February	75.6	88.5	54.5	121.6	275.2
March	117.7	103.6	118.7	207.1	281.9
April	121.0	76.2	114.5	115.9	173.7
May	125.8	86.0	97.4	90.4	100.5
June	122.8	122.7	93.5	194.4	33.3
Ju1y	81.7	120.5	103.6	224.5	227.7
August	128.7	130.5	123.3	249.6	324.6
September	125.2	109.0	97.7	277.6	314.3
October	132.2	137.9	112.4	298.8	245.9
November	90.6	126.2	76.3	202.8	107.3
December	111.6	105 . 1	120.9	272.5	118.0
Annua 1					
total	1298.	1292.	1138.	2370.	2476.

During 1975-1979, 53 species were impinged. Twenty species were impinged every year for all 5 yr of the study (Table 8), while 17 species were impinged 2 years or less and were considered rare.

### Seasonal Abundance

Number of fish impinged per month at the Cook Plant varied seasonally (Tables 2-6). Most fish were impinged April through October; few were impinged during winter. Each year (1975-1979) was characterized by a month of peak impingement during June or July; often a secondary peak in October; and in 1975 and 1979, a secondary peak in April.

In 1975, fish impinged in April were 89% alewives and 5% slimy sculpins by number; in 1979 fish impinged in April were 57% spottail shiners, 21% rainbow smelt, and 11% slimy sculpin. Warming of inshore water during April of both 1975 and 1979 was characterized by a narrow band of warmer water within 2 km of shore, which was separate and distinct from colder, offshore water. Fish seeking warm water may have congregated within this narrow band. High fish im-

Table 8. Frequency of occurence by year of fish species impinged at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1975-1979.

5 years 	4 years	3 years	2 years	1 year
Alewife Black bullhead Black crappie Bloater Burbot Channel catfish Coho salmon Gizzard shad Johnny darter Lake trout Longnose sucker Ninespine stickleback Rack bass Slimy sculpin Smallmouth bass Spottail shiner Trout-perch White sucker	Bluegill Brown trout Common carp Chinook salmon Green sunfish Largemouth bass Longnose dace Pumpkinseed Rainbow trout	Central mudminnow Lake chub Mottled sculpin Northern pike Shorthead redhorse White crappie Yellow bullhead	Brown bullhead Chestnut lamprey Deepwater sculpin Emerald shiner Freshwater drum Goldfish Lake chubsucker Lake whitefish Silver redhorse	Golden shiner Grass pickere Logperch Pirate perch Quillback Sea lamprey Spotted sucker Tadpole madtom

pingement rates during this time may have resulted from increased activity and movement of fish, and higher densities of fish inshore.

Over 80% of the fish impinged during June and July 1975-1977, and 1979 were adult alewives (Tables 2-6). During these months, alewives move inshore to spawn, and as in April, the increase in activity and density of fish apparently resulted in increased impingement of this species.

July 1978 was an exception to this pattern, as the species composition of impinged fish was very different (Table 5). Over 455,000 fish were impinged, the most fish impinged during any 1 mo of the 5-yr study period. However, only 34% of the fish impinged during July 1978 were alewives. From the large number of fish impinged, it is clear that the unusual species composition was not due to a scarcity of alewives, but rather the extraordinary abundance of several other species. Spottail shiners were nearly as abundant (33%) as alewives.

Other abundant species were trout-perch (17%), rainbow smelt (6%), bloater (5%), and yellow perch (5%). In July 1978, three upwellings occurred which were exceptional in their intensity (Appendix 9). On each occasion, water temperatures dropped 5-12°C and upwelling persisted 3 or 4 days. Upwelling increases fish activity and causes many fish to move shoreward seeking preferred warmer temperature (Wells 1968, Emery 1970, Jude et al. 1979). Rainbow smelt and bloater, which prefer cold water (Wells 1968, Jude et al. 1979), may accompany cold, upwelled water inshore.

Species composition of fish impinged during October was variable, but spottail shiner, trout-perch, and YOY (young-of-the-year) alewives, yellow perch, and smelt, were usually abundant. In 1976 there was no increase in number of fish impinged in October, nor was there as sharp a decrease in impingement rates during August and September as occurred in the other 2 yr of one unit operation (Tables 2-4). In 1976, August water temperatures were extraordinarily high (Appendix 7), and there was no upwelling during August to October. Instead, water temperatures declined gradually during September and October. The homogeneity and gradual change in water temperature may have led to a gradual change in species composition, with no abrupt shifts of fish abundance in the inshore area, or abrupt increase in fish activity.

As indicated by seine data (Appendixes 11-15), strong alewife year classes were produced in 1976 and 1979. This may indicate good survival and growth, as alewives attained a size (50 mm) at which they were retained by traveling screens as early as August in 1976 and 1979 (Appendixes 17, 20), whereas YOY were first impinged in September in other years (histograms for alewives, spottail shiners, trout-perch, yellow perch, and rainbow smelt impinged during 1975 through 1979 appear in Appendixes 16-40). Large YOY year classes contributed to

the relatively large number of fish impinged in August and September 1976 and in September 1979 (Appendixes 17, 20).

The biology of individual species is an important factor determining seasonal patterns in impingement rates. Alewives may be entrapped by plant intakes in large numbers just as inshore waters begin to warm in April. Alewife movement and density inshore may be determined by the differential rate of warming of inshore and offshore waters. Peak impingement of alewives during 1975-1979 usually occurred during June or July, when alewives moved inshore to spawn. In late summer or autumn there was an increase in impingement of YOY alewives, which by this time were large enough ( $\geq$  50 mm) to be retained by the traveling screens (Appendixes 16-20).

Spottail shiners prefer shallow depths and warm water (Jude et al. 1979, Wells 1968), and these preferences affected spottail shiner impingement rates. Impingement of spottail shiners increased in March and April as spottails moved shoreward seeking warmer, inshore water. In May and June, impingement of spottail shiners was low; field data indicated spottail shiners were mostly inshore of the intake depth (9 m). Peak spawning for spottail shiners occurs in July (Jude et al. 1979), and they also begin their post-spawning migration from the area this month. Large late summer impingement of spottail shiners in 1978 and 1979 was probably due to increased activity and offshore movement of spottail shiners during these months. Impingement of spottail shiners in October was usually due to offshore migration of adults and, in 1975-1977, of YOY (Appendixes 21-23), which by this time were large enough to be retained on the traveling screens. A few spottails remained inshore all winter. Winter impingement rates seemed dependent on water temperature, increasing when temperature in the area rose to 3°C or above, but there were exceptions.

Besides water temperature, winter impingement of spottail shiners was probably affected by attraction to the plume, winter storms, and ice cover.

Numbers of trout-perch impinged began to increase in April but did not become high until July. At this time, trout-perch move inshore for spawning, which continues throughout summer. Impingement of trout-perch during summer was spotty rather than continuous, and appeared to coincide with upwelling or storms. In 1978 and 1979, trout-perch impingement rates remained high through October; in 1975-1977, impingement losses tapered off during late summer and rose again in September or October as trout-perch migrated offshore. A few trout-perch were impinged during winter.

Impingement of yellow perch increased slightly in March and April, as inshore water temperatures warmed in the spring. Except for 1975, peak impingement of yellow perch occurred during July through September. Because this was past the spawning season for yellow perch, their mid-to-late summer abundance evidently reflected post-spawning migration into the Cook area after spawning in other areas of the lake (Jude et al. 1979, Dorr 1982). There is some evidence that impingement of yellow perch during summer increased sharply after storms. YOY yellow perch were first impinged in September and continued to be impinged during fall and winter, apparently remaining inshore, (Appendixes 31-35).

During 1975-1979, peak impingement of rainbow smelt occurred in spring, mostly during April and May. During these months, rainbow smelt migrate through the area as they move inshore to spawn (Jude et al. 1979). Because adult rainbow smelt prefer cold water (Jude et al. 1979, Wells 1968), they move offshore during months of warm water temperature. Impingement of rainbow smelt during the summer usually occurred when cold, upwelled water allowed smelt to move

shoreward. In 1978 and 1979 large numbers of rainbow smelt were impinged during summer. YOY smelt were impinged in September and October (Appendixes 36-40).

## Impinged Fish Compared with Field-Caught Fish

In general, the most abundantly impinged species were also most abundant in field catches (Appendixes 1-5). Exceptions were bloater and sculpin, which were impinged in much higher numbers than would be predicted from field catches. Bloater field abundance increased dramatically during the last 2 yr of the study. Sculpins preferentially inhabited the riprap around the intake structure; preference for hiding in dark places and nocturnal activity patterns probably increased their susceptibility to entrapment.

Alewives and spottail shiners proportionally comprised a somewhat higher percentage in field catches than in impingement (70% and 20%, respectively, of all fish caught in standard series fishing 1975-1979). For alewives, the difference in proportion was primarily due to large numbers of seined YOY (Appendixes 41-45). Young-of-the-year alewives apparently were most abundant inshore of the intakes, and during most of the season they were too small (< 50 mm) to be impinged on the traveling screens (histograms for alewives, spottail shiners, trout-perch, and yellow perch caught in standard-series field sampling during 1975 through 1979 appear in Appendixes 41-65).

Trout-perch, yellow perch, and rainbow smelt each constituted 3% or less of the total field catch. These species often were most abundant in the area during upwelling, storms, or other conditions of weather and water temperature which not only increased fish density but also activity, and thus the chance that these fish would be entrapped (Lifton and Storr 1977).

Though in the most broad terms, over-all species composition of impinged fish was determined by local abundance of each species, there were exceptions,

and fluctuations in impingement rates seasonally or among years often showed little correlation with changes in field abundances of that species. As an example, yearly abundance of impinged and field-caught alewives (Fig. 1) were uncorrelated, and seasonal patterns of alewife impingement were not always predictable from seasonal alewife field abundance (Fig. 2). The lack of correlation portrayed for alewives was true of other species as well. The differences may be partially explained by limitations of field sampling, because each gear type only samples one 24-h period each month, but this explanation alone is inadequate. Young-of-the-year fish were often more abundant in field catches than they were in impingement samples, because they were most likely to be inshore of the intakes and because they were too small to be impinged.

Disproportionally high entrapment may occur when fish are attracted to the riprap or the intake structure; or when weather or water temperature changes increase horizontal or vertical movement of fish, or decrease fish avoidance of the intake structure or current. Sculpin spp. and yellow perch are examples of fish which are attracted to the riprap and apparently prefer that substrate over the flat sand bottom which characterizes field sampling stations. Sculpins, in particular, as confirmed by project divers (Dorr and Jude 1980), reside on the riprap almost exclusively. Divers also observed aggregations of yellow perch around the intakes (Dorr and Jude 1980), and yellow perch, sculpins, johnny darter, spottail shiners, and ninespine stickleback may use the riprap as a spawning substrate (Dorr 1982).

Trout-perch and rainbow smelt, however, are examples of fish which are not normally attracted to the intakes or riprap. Even when present inshore, they may not be impinged in large numbers unless weather or water temperature changes occur. Entrapment of all fish, even those which normally are attracted to the

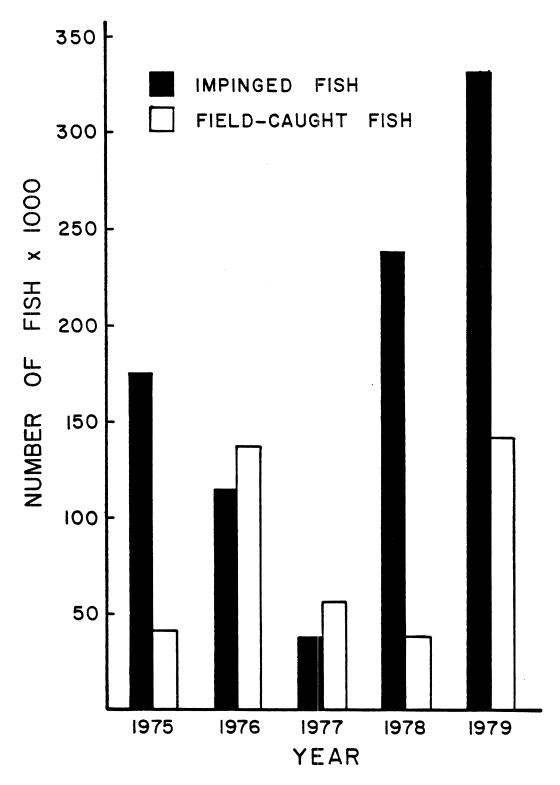


Figure 1. Number of alewives impinged and caught annually during field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1975-1979.

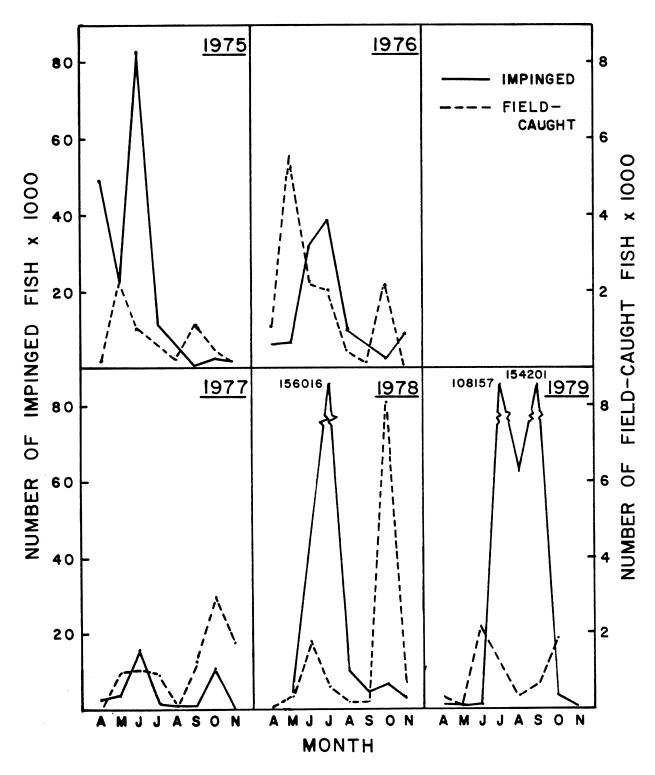


Figure 2. Seasonal abundance of impinged and field-caught alewives at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1975-1979.

intakes, increases when fish activity increases. Spawning, spring warming of inshore water, fall turn-over, upwelling, and storms are all conditions which increase fish movement through the area of the intakes. Upwelling can force fish to move upward in the water column (Emery 1970), increasing their chances of entrapment. Fish not only are more active during storms, but may shelter in the lee of an intake structure (Lifton and Storr 1977). Turbidity and turbulence associated with storms may also reduce fish awareness and avoidance of the intake structure and current.

### Plant Effects

Two-unit operation increased cooling water flow rate from  $2.7 \times 10^6$  liters/min to  $6.1 \times 10^6$  liters/min (Table 7), and increased fish impingement during certain times of the year substantially over impingement during one-unit operation. In making comparisons of impingement rates, 1977 was not considered because so few fish were impinged compared with the preceding 2 years. Because 1977 was a year of one-unit operation, its exclusion should contribute to a more conservative estimate of the differences between one-unit and two-unit operation.

For the five most abundant species, percent increase in mean numbers impinged during two-unit operation (1978, 1979) compared with one-unit operation (1975, 1976) (Table 9) was far in excess of the 87% increase in cooling water volume (Table 7). Whether a relationship existed between increased impingement losses during the last 2 years of the study and changes in field abundance during these years is inconclusive. In general, there appeared to be little relationship. However, in the case of rainbow smelt, high field abundance may have contributed to impingement losses. Monthly impingement of each species (Tables 5, 6) indicated that extremely large numbers of fish were impinged

Table 9. Percent change in mean number of fish impinged and field-caught during two-unit operation (1978, 1979) over mean number impinged and field-caught during one-unit operation (1975, 1976).

Species	Percent change Impingement	Percent change Field Catch
Alewife	96	1
Spottail shiner	577	90
Trout-perch	303	69
Yellow perch	1 14	-9
Rainbow smelt	1226	232

during only a few months, (July, August, and September) which typically were months of high abundance of fish locally.

The plant was not operating at full two-unit capacity during much of April and May in either 1978 or 1979, thus data examined to date do not indicate the potential maximum impingement due to two-unit operation as fish move inshore during spring warming. Preliminary 1980 data, however, indicate that impingement of extremely large numbers of fish (> 1 million fish) is possible during this season. Zion Station in Illinois (Lake Michigan) experienced a similar influx of alewives during May 1975 (Kitchel 1975). Such heavy impingement losses may possibly affect local abundance of affected species, especially in combination with total impingement losses within the southern basin of Lake Michigan. Jensen et al. (1982) estimated that water withdrawal through all intakes on Lake Michigan reduced alewife biomass by nearly 3%, based on 1975 data. Many fish impinged at the Cook Plant during peak periods in 1978 and 1979 were YOY or yearlings which had not spawned (Appendixes 66, 68, 70, 72, 74) (composite yearly histograms for major species collected in standard-series field sampling during 1975 through 1979 appear in Appendixes 67, 69, 71, 73, 75). Losses among this age-group might be particularly detrimental. Because it appears that total impingement losses during 1980-1982 were quite high, analysis of impingement losses and field abundance during these years may be enlightening.

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Appendix 1. Number of fish caught by standard series trawling, gillnetting, and seining in Cook Plant study area, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1975. ND = no data.

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	unp	וחט	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec	Total	Percent
Alewife	0	Ş	797	176	6974	27 18	1096	757	7740	21188	168	42	4 1656	58.74
Spottail shiner	-	욷	12	103	1740	8483	3076	1583	2022	1535	428	831	19814	27.94
Yellow perch	7	Q	59	17	4	896	2143	260	280	151	103	8	4337	6 12
Rainbow smelt	က	2	21	255	1233	1032	0	173	94	179	105	14	3109	4 38
Trout-perch	0	9	0	7	151	221	89	114	150	108	20	<b>58</b>	905	1.28
Gizzard shad	o	Q	c	7	c	c	c	28	ŧ.	5	90	96	103	7,0
Johnny darter	c	2	c	۰,	, E	<u> </u>	, e		;	2 4	2	3	25	
Slimy sculpin	0	2	0	98	8	2	0	· -	; -	2 0		9 4	1 1	9.0
Longnose sucker	· <del>-</del>	2	20	9 69		55	, <b>-</b>	۰ ۵	-	۰ ۵	, r.	c	4	
White sucker	-	9	1	e	9	37	G	0	11	~	~	un.	68	0. 13
Lake trout	0	Q	-	e	•	21	0	0	0	4	47	-	6	0 13
Coho salmon	0	Q	9	40	-	12	0	7	0	c		c	9	0
Chinook salmon	0	오	0	e	0	Ξ	n	n	~	20	-	· <del>-</del>	200	0.07
Common carp	0	2	0	0	-	0	4	4	17	n	~	0	20	0.07
Bloater	0	9	0	0	7	34	0	Ξ	-	-	0	0	49	0.07
Sand shiner	0	Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	32	o	34	0.05
Brown trout	0	용	7	8	-	-	-	-	_	-	2	-	26	0
Ninespine stickleback	0	ջ	o	8	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>5</b> 6	0.0
Longnose dace	0	웆	0	0	0	-	0	a	8	7	9	0	<b>6</b>	0.03
Burbot	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	<b>.</b>	ī.	0.03
Rainbow trout	0	ş	-	7	0	0	-	0	-	¢	e	-	ā	0
Channel catfish	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	ı.	-	-	. c	g	5
Northern pike	-	2	0	· <del>-</del>	0	· <del>-</del>	0	. 0	0	. 0	- е	c	<b>.</b>	5
Shorthead redhorse	0	Ş	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	•	0.0
Lake whitefish	0	Q	0	-	0	-	0	0	•	0	0	0	~	<b>60.01</b>
Logperch	0	Ş	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	~	<0.01
Bluegill	0	Ş	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	a	0.0
Silver redhorse	0	웆	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0.0
Emerald shiner	0	웆	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<b>6</b> 0.01
Lake herring	0	Ş	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	-	40.01
Pumpk inseed	0	Q	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	•	0	0	-	¢0.01
Quillback	0	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<b>40.01</b>
Largemouth bass	0 (	2	0 (	0 (	o ·	- 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	¢0.01
Lake sturgeon	0	€	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	<b>6</b> 0.0
Totals	Ť.	Ş	120	664	10225	136 13	6417	3257	0000	77777	•	1056	10013	
	<u>:</u>	}	· ;	;	,	•	:	,	0	****	3	2	2	

Appendix 2. Number of fish caught by standard series trawling, gillnetting, and seining in Cook Plant study area, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1976. ND = no data.

Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	unp	נטט	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec	Total	Percent
Alewife	2	0	204	2020	7446	3862	2852	43406	74708	2225	20	2	136743	86.77
Spottail shiner	웆	47	49	196	1708	3307	5309	580	823	1178	147	2	14115	8.96
Yellow perch	웆	Ç	ហ	54	24	318	1242	386	422	9	4	2	2498	1.59
Irout-perch	웆	~	-	25	118	115	1146	134	261	145	80	2	1955	1.24
Rainbow smelt	9	-	21	452	29	143	416	6	Ξ	13	122	2	1265	0.80
Johnny darter	9	0	0	7	139	12	25	30	31	50	g	2	304	0.18
Eloater	욷	0	0	က	8	56	16	0	0	0	0	ջ	101	0.07
Brown trout	오	9	0	7	32	<b>5</b>	9	-	17	•	0	2	08	90.0
White sucker	2 9	4 (	0 0	9 11	4 5	ın •	<b>9</b> (	រប	<b>5</b> (	<b>00</b> k	- (	29	80	9.0
Slimy sculpin	2	0	9	ព	2	-	0	٥	~	o	<del>,</del>	2	<b>*</b>	0.03
Gizzard shad	2	-	0	0	0	-	-	50	50	7	-	2	51	0.03
Coho salmon	오	0	0	0	27	16	-	0	-	-	0	2	46	0.03
Longnose sucker	웆	20	က	œ	4	e	8	0	0	0	0	2	9	0.03
Sand shiner	웆	0	0	-	0	0	0	7	0	31	0	2	39	0.03
Lake trout	2	0	e	9	80	7	7	0	0	=	0	2	37	0.05
Common carp	9	0	0	0	5	8	-	7	4	-	0	2	32	0.03
Longnose dace	g	0	0	-	က	7	-	ß	9	-	4	£	27	0.05
Chinook salmon	웆	-	0	0	0	o	-	0	e	0	0	2	<u>-</u>	0.0
Rainbow trout	₽	ď	0	8	8	-	<del>-</del>	0	4	a	0	2	4	0.01
Channel catfish	Q	0	0	0	7	0	-	8	80	0	0	2	5	0.01
Ninespine stickleback	Q	0	0	0	80	-	0		0	0	0	2	o	0.01
Burbot	Z	-	0	8	0	0	-	0	0	8	0	2	9	40.0
Lake whitefish	웆	0	-	8	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	£	9	0.0
Silver redhorse	2	0	0	0	0	0	e	0	0	0	0	2	e	<b>6</b> 0.01
Bluegill	ð	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	•	-	2	e	<b>40.01</b>
Quillback	Q	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	2	8	40.01
Golden shiner	오	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	2	7	<b>*</b> 0.0 <b>1</b>
Brook silverside	웆	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	40.01
Smallmouth bass	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	<b>6</b> .01
Largemouth bass	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	<b>6</b> 0.01
Lake sturgeon	₽	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	•	2	-	<0.01
	!	;	1			i				į	į	!		
lotals	₹	n n	/87	3603	202	E C B/	711	4401/	16343	3/24	5	₹	10/098	

Appendix 3. Number of fish caught by standard series trawling, gillnetting, and seining in Cook Plant study area, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1977. ND = no data.

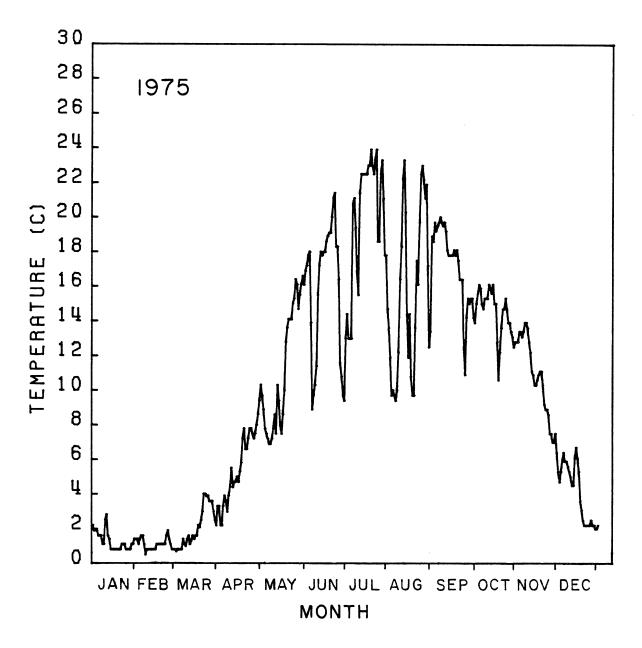
Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	мау			2	Sep	3			10181	Percent
Alewife	9	2	99	34	1270	1607	3507	20151	12731	3017	13596	0	55979	63.36
Spottail shiner	2	2	54	50	2333	2190	2363	10098	3535	1564	398	0	22555	25.54
Yellow perch	g	웆	=	28	<del>1</del>	189	1300	897	410	47	416	-	3378	3.82
Trout-perch	£	2	-	4	193	317	1919	130	172	501	7	0	3239	3.67
Rainbow smelt	9	9	0	113	170	8	699	88	66	148	166	0	1455	1.65
Johnny darter	2	Q	0	34	171	4	31	4	83	4	9	0	423	0.48
Bloater	2	2	0	0	0	24	4	0	7	141	5	0	227	0.26
Lake trout	2	9	4	9	9	9	9	0	0	27	119	0	187	0.21
White sucker.	2	2	0	80	59	18	68	13	23	80	ĸ	-	173	0.30
Gizzard shad	g	9	0	0	0	0	-	5	38	7	•	0	<b>0</b>	0.12
Longnose sucker	Q	Q	4	ĸ	c	c	34	σ	2	ی	24	o	66	0.11
Coho salmon	2	2	- е	-	83	0	0	0	-	7	₹	0	96	-
Common carp	2	g	0	ស	30	0	ß	22	50	n	7	0	92	0.0
Chinook salmon	ð	₽	=	21	0	43	0	0	0	-	0	•	16	60.0
Brown trout	Z	9	ស	o	<b>co</b>	13	ß	0	S.	-	<b>a</b>	g	19	0.0
Longnose dace	9	9	o	-	0	e	-	0	σ	38	60	0	09	0.07
Slimy sculpin	2	9	0	. £	0	0	7	-	~	0	10	0	9	0.03
Emerald shiner	2	2	0	0	0	7	23	0	0	6	0	0	<b>58</b>	0.03
Sand shiner	2	2	0	-	0	~	- 5	G	-	0	-	0	23	0.03
Rainbow trout	9	Q	0	8	_	0	-	0	g	0	7	0	5	0.0
Golden redhorse	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	φ	(7)	0	0	0	æ	0.01
Channel catfish	ᄝ	Z	0	0	0	0	0	ស	8	8	0	0	6	0.01
Burbot	g	ջ	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	9	80	0.0
Ninespine stickleback	2	ջ	0	0	ស	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.01
Quillback	9	₹	0	0	0	0	0	-	7	0	0	0	m	<b>40.01</b>
Mottled sculpin	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	e	0	0	6	0.0
Bluegill	2	웊	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	7	¢0.01
Lake sturgeon	9	ջ	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	~	<b>60.01</b>
Bluntnose minnow	Z	웆	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	<b>40.01</b>
Golden shiner	9	9	0	0	<b>o</b>	0	0	0		0	0	0	-	<b>6</b> 0.0
Rock bass	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	<b>60.01</b>
Silver redhorse	2	ᄝ	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	<b>60.01</b>
Shorthead redhorse	ş	웆	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	<u>0.0</u>
Freshwater drum	Z	ş	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	¢0.01
Totale	Ş	Ş	160	311	4321	4463	9000	31485	17235	A A	1480	ţ	88346	
200	}	}	2	;	•	7	0000	1 1	7	3	- 1	?	) ) )	

Appendix 4. Number of fish caught by standard series trawling, gillnetting, and seining in Cook Plant study area, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1978. ND = no data.

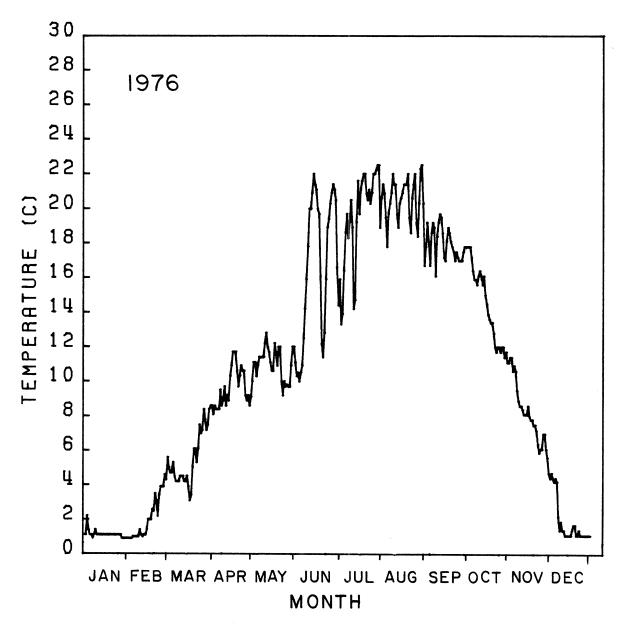
Alewife Spottail shiner Rainbow smelt	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	C	3	<b>B</b> n <b>V</b>	Sep	ncı	2	2		rercent
Spottail shiner Rainbow smelt	9	9	G	4	294	5498	641	1786	2686	26882	101	QN	38492	41.79
Rainbow smelt	2 2	2	2	108	414	6824	15913	6064	2288	4788	202	夂	36601	39.73
Kalridow Smell	2 2	2 2	2	99	1580	65	1844	5446	68	109	68	Q	9261	10.05
7.000.00	2 2	2 2	2	្រ	08	194	6 10	310	254	1631	50	Q	3104	3.37
Yellow perch	2	물	물	20	4	181	378	206	609	57	<b>6</b>	2	1576	1.71
	Ş	Ş	Ş	c	-	1117	269	868	58	52	56	g	1392	1.51
bloater	2	2	2	, <del>-</del>	7.7	5.7	83	1.7	ហ	112	34	2	385	0.42
Johnny dar ter	2 2	2 2	2	=	23	224	22	11	4	0	0	9	301	0.33
Cond salmon	2	2	Ş	· თ	34	31	18	Ξ	89	53	<b>∓</b>	9	286	0.31
Brown trout	9	2	2	63	12	o	ō	=	30	11	9	2	162	0.1
304213 04141	S	Ş	Q	-	g	o	15	6	36	31	Ξ	9	118	0.13
MILLER SUCKE	2	2	2	· c	c	c	c	c	12	88	69	2	108	0.12
GIZZard snad	2 2	2 2	2 2	۰ (	y (c	ر ا	4	0	,	22	4	9	101	0. 12
Chinook salmon	2	2 9	2 2	• •	,	3 .	•	. ~		<b>(</b>	25.	2	7.1	0
Longnose sucker Common carp	2 2	2 2	2 2	<u>.</u> 0	4	• 0		. 71	9	<b>.</b> 9	, w	2	8	0.0
			9	c	,	•	c	c	ú	a	ď	Ş	90	6
Longnose dace	2	2	2	, co		N (	•	ש כ	n •	0 14		2 2		3 6
Rainbow trout	웆	2	2	4	- 1	<b>.</b>	γ.	o 0	- (	n •	- (	2 2	; ;	5 6
Slimy sculpin	g	2	Q Z	S	و	- 1	- 1	<b>)</b>	<b>&gt;</b> 9	- (	> 0	2 9	•	3 6
Sand shiner	웆	2	Q	0	0	0	0	0	2.	יכ	<b>o</b> (	₹ 9	2 9	5 6
Emerald shiner	ş	Ş	ş	0	0	0	0		0	-	<b>ɔ</b>	₹ .	2	5
ave up the ish	g	Q	Q	0	-	e	0	7	7	0	-	웆	Ø	0.01
Character Contractor	2	Ş	Ş	c	c	С	-	0	-	7	-	夂	fU.	0.0
Burbot	Ę	2	2	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	-	9	S.	0.01
Burnot of tok loback	2	2	2			-	0	0	-	0	0	2	80	0.0
Spotfin shiner	2 2	2	S	. 0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	Q.	6	<0.01
	4	9	9	c	c	c	c	c	c	8	0	Q	7	40.01
Northern pike	2 2	2 2	2 2	0 0	0	•	0	c	c		0	2	7	40.01
Quiliback	2	2 9	2 9	0	0	•	, (	o c	•	•		Ş	•	0 0
Golden shiner	⊋ :	₹ 9	₹ 9	<b>o</b> (	0	0	<b>N</b> C	0	0	•	•	2		500
Silver redhorse	2	2	2	۰ د	<b>o</b> (	۰ د	<b>-</b>	0	•	- (	0 0	2 9	- •	
Brook silverside	2	Ş	2	0	၁	5	>	>	-	>	>	9	-	5
Soli anod other	Ş	S	Q	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	•	40.01
Lake riel ing	2	Ş	9	· c	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	ş	•	<b>60.0</b>
Lake sturgeon	9 9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	9	***	¢0.01
333333333333333333333333333333333333333	!	!	!											
	9	9	9	25.5	255.4	13369	19815	14766	6182	34895	1285	2	92118	

Appendix 5. Number of fish caught by standard series trawling, gillnetting, and seining in Cook Plant study area, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1979. ND = no data.

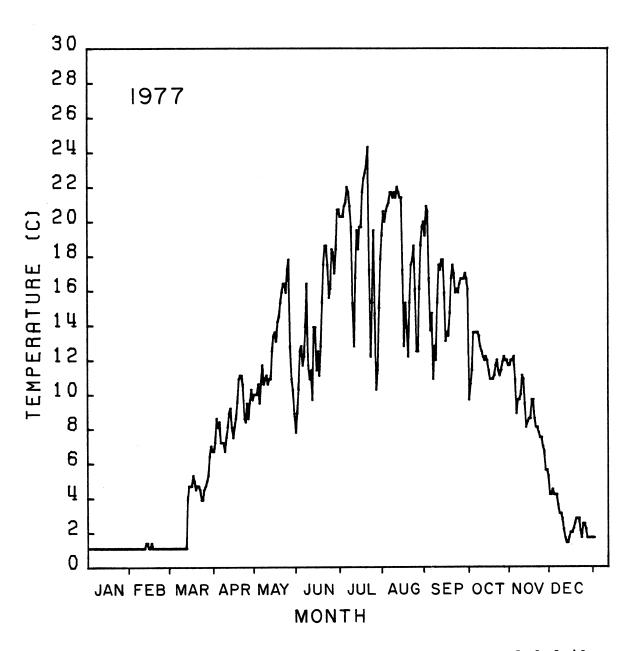
Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun	lul	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	D⊕c	Total	Percent
Alewife	2	2	Q	267	1.1	2248	1178	16700	66560	54607	140	QN	141771	76.28
Spottail shiner	2	ջ	Z	711	834	3475	9796	2147	8582	2080	500	¥	27825	14.97
Rainbow smelt	Ş	욷	Ş	788	2152	579	146	923	54	150	467	웆	5259	2.83
Yellow perch	Ş	웆	Ş	4	25	<b>5</b>	511	1031	2733	63	151	2	4659	2.51
Bloater	2	ş	2	0	4	89	1979	n	518	8	347	2	3008	1.62
Tront	9	Ş	Ş	41	7.6	15.0	306	376	324	461	23	9	1730	0
Chinook salson	2	2	2	168	. 60	19	} -	-	-	0	-	2	322	0.17
Johnny darter	2	2	2	50	52	53	38	-	4	20.0		2	233	0. 13
White sucker	2	2	2	40	6	31	•	4	30	8	-	2	188	0.0
Lake trout	2	ş	2	5	e	4	0	~	0	50	82	2	164	0.08
Deda Dressia	Ş	Ş	Ş	•	c	-	c	u	104	÷	•	9	24	60
Clina sculpto	2 9	2 9	2 2	9 0	o ec	-  -	-	• 0		-	•	2	800	666
Longbose sucker	2 2	2 2	2 2	9	9 6	. 0	- LC	σ	2	- ~	• 0	2	86	
Common carp	2	2	2	'=	53	2	· ~	. 2	6	7	0	2	7.7	0.0
Coho salmon	Ş	2	2	39	<b>5</b> 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	65	0.03
Brown +	Ş	Ş	Ş	6	9	σ	Ξ	c	-	4		Ş	9	0
Date Hoder	2	2	9	?	•	, -	: •	, <del>-</del>	٠,			9	?	6
Factald chicon	2 9	2 2	2 2	, ,		- (	<b>-</b> c	- c	• (	• 0	•	2 2	2	5 6
Salver redborse	2 5	2 2	2 5	٠	<b>-</b> c	, (	0	<del>-</del>	y C	9	- c	2	<u>:</u> Ç	5 6
Channel catfish	2	9	9	<b>,</b> –	0	0	0	. ო		, –	0	2		0.0
40 ada 0 1 4 ada 0 1 N	Ş	ş	Ç	c		ţ-	c	c	c	c	c	Ş	q	ç
Sand shiner	Ş	2	S	c	· c	· c	0	0	0	, -	0	g	-	000
lake whitefish	Ş	2	Ē	) m	o e	, <b>-</b>	o	o	0	۰ د	c	9		000
Longing and Control of the Control o	Ş	9	Ē	ď	·	۰ د	c	c	, <del>-</del>	,	· c	9	. (c	0
Mottled sculpin	£	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	. 0	• 0	•	2	ω (	0.0
	!	!	!		1	,	į	1	,	,	,	:	4	
Burbot	2 9	2 9	2		0 (	8	۰.	0	0	0 (	0 (	2 :	د	40.01 0.01
Shortnead regnorse	2	2 9	2 9	- (	0	0 (	- (	۰ د	۰ د	<b>,</b>	0	2 9	•	5.6
Contribution	€ 9	2 5	2 9	0	0	0	0	- (	<b>,</b>	۰ د	•	2 9	4 (	5.6
Golden redhorse	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	۰ ٥	o m	- 0	0	2	n (n	0.00
	9	9	ģ	•	•	(	(	(	(	•	•	9	•	ç
KOUNG WAITERISA	2	2	₹	-	0	0	>	0	5	-	>	₹ :	~	50.0
Fathead minnow	2 9	9 9	9 9	۰.	0 (	- (	0 (	- (	0	0	0 (	2 9	<b>~</b>	0.00
Central mudminnow	2	2	<u>2</u> :	- (	o ·	۰ د	<b>5</b> (	<b>o</b> (	۰ د	<b>o</b> (	۰ د	2 !		5.0
Bluntnose minnow Lake chub	<del>2</del>	<b>9 9</b>	2 2	o <del>-</del>	-0	00	00	00	00	00	00	<del>2</del> 2		0.0 0.0 0.0
Black crappie	Ş	Ş	Ş	c	-	c	c	c	c	c	c	ş	_	40.0
Grade 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	2	2	0	- c	•	0	•	0	•	•	2 9		
Blueat 1	2 2	2 2	2 2	o c	0 0		o c	0 0	<b>o</b> c	0	0	2 9		000
	}	<u>!</u>	}	)	)	•	)	)	•		•	<u>}</u>	•	
Totals	Ş	Ş	Ş	9776	3406	26.83	14004	21263	79016	57590	1445	ş	185848	
1	}	}	}	,	)	?	-	,	2	,	)  -  -	}		



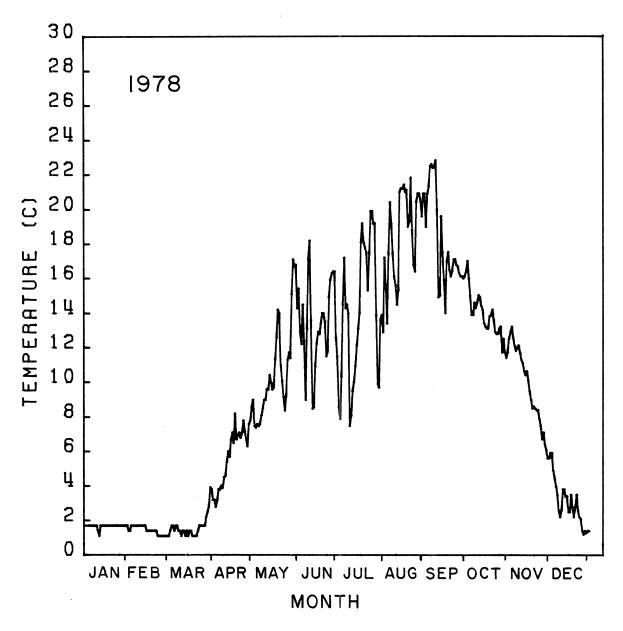
Appendix 6. Lake Michigan water temperatures recorded daily at the St. Joseph municipal water plant during 1975. Intake depth was 6 m.



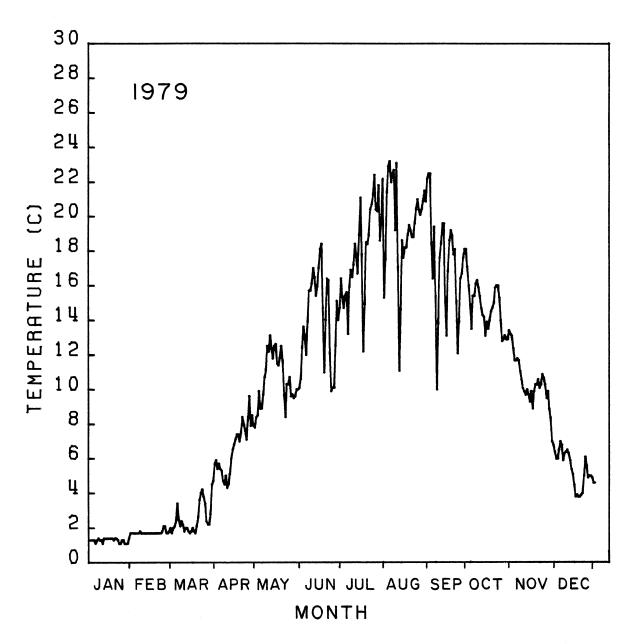
Appendix 7. Lake Michigan water temperatures recorded daily at the St. Joseph municipal water plant during 1976. Intake depth was  $6~\mathrm{m}$ .



Appendix 8. Lake Michigan water temperatures recorded daily at the St. Joseph municipal water plant during 1977. Intake depth was 6 m.



Appendix 9. Lake Michigan water temperatures recorded daily at the St. Joseph municipal water plant during 1978. Intake depth was  $6~\mathrm{m}$ .



Appendix 10. Lake Michigan water temperatures recorded daily at the St. Joseph municipal water plant during 1979. Intake depth was  $6~\mathrm{m}$ .

Number of fish caught by standard series seining in Cook Plant study areas, Lake Michigan, 1975. ND = no data. southeastern Lake Michigan, Appendix 11.

Species	Uan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Unn	E	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov	Dec	Total	Percent
Alewife	9	2	2	٥	4775	1708	424	540	5569	20740	92	9	33774	65.96
Spottail shiner	2	2	2	52	916	7596	2679	927	1118	1311	251	2	14911	29.09
Yellow perch	웆	2	2	0	0	722	1209	62	-	0	12	2	2006	3.91
Rainbow smelt	웆	2	2	84	127	0	0	0	8	-	0	2	214	0.42
Gizzard shad	2	Ž	2	7	0	0	0	0	~	7	\$	2	120	0.23
Trout-perch	9	9	2	-	ĸ	0	0	4	ŧ	÷	0	2	99	0.13
Sand shiner	웆	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	32	2	, <del>6</del>	0.07
Longnose dace	£	2	2	0	0	-	0	~	~	_	9	2	<b>.</b>	0
Slimy sculpin	2	2	9	-	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	91	0.0
Chinook salmon	2	9	2	e	0	=	~	0	0	-	0	2	11	0.03
Johnny darter	2	9	9	0	0	e	o	8	c	c	Œ	9	41	0
Rainbow trout	S	Ş	9		c	· c	, -		•	y (g		9	2 2	3 8
Brown trout	2	2	2	• 0	, -	•		•	•	• •	• •	9	: Ç	3 6
Coho salaon	2	2	2	0	. 0		. 0	0	c	•	? -	9	•	66
Ninespine stickleback	2	2	2	~	in in	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	2	-	0.0
White sucker	9	2	2	~	8	0	-	0	0	0	0	9	LC.	0.01
Northern pike	웆	£	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	n	9	• •	0
Common carp	ş	2	욷	0	-	0	6	0	0	0	0	2	•	0.01
Bluegill	£	£	9	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	9	CI	\$0.0¢
Emerald shiner	2	Z	2	÷	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<b>-</b>	40.01
Channel catfish	ş	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	2	-	<b>60.0</b>
Largemouth bass	웆	2	2	9	0	<del>-</del>	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	<b>6</b> 0.0
Bloater	웆	2	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	40.01
Quillback	£	웆	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	40.01
Pumpk inseed	2	2	<b>2</b>	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	•	2	-	<b>6</b> 0.01
Totals	2	2	2	151	5909	10051	4321	1538	6139	22094	448	2	61252	
	-													

Appendix 12. Number of fish caught by standard series seining in Cook Plant study areas, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1976. ND = no data.

Species	Jan	f eb	Mar	Apr	May	unp	וחף	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Percent
Alewife	2	0	Q	ß	1905	1654	824	42919	74554	84	•	2	121910	91.82
Spottail shiner	2	7	2	122	873	2881	4857	343	250	e	-	Z	9337	7.03
Yellow perch	£	0	2	0	0	16	750	16	13	0	0	2	795	0.60
Rainbow smelt	2	0	2	8	13	0	0	ហ	7	0	-	2	326	0.25
Trout-perch	9	a	g	o	0	-	35	38	<b>52</b>	0	-	2	117	0.0
Brown trout	2	4	2	-	31	11	<b>6</b>	0	16	m	0	2	8	90.0
Sand shiner	2	0	2	-	0	0	0	7	0	31	0	2	39	0.03
Longnose dace	2	0	2	-	e	7	-	ß	<b>ç</b>	-	4	2	27	0.03
White sucker	2	-	Ş	-	13	a	ო	0	0	-	-	2	22	0.03
Slimy sculpin	2	0	2	11	0	-	0	~	-	0	0	9	21	0.02
Coho salmon	2	0	2	0	<b>∞</b>	ō	-	0	-	-	0	2	2	0.03
Rainbow trout	9	-	웆	~	7	-	-	0	4	a	0	2	5	0.01
Common carp	Z	0	2	0	õ	8	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	0.0
Lake trout	Z	0	ş	-	0	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b> 3	0	2	5	0.01
Chinook salmon	2	-	2	0	0	œ	0	0	0	0	0	9	õ	0.01
Johnny darter	9	0	2	0	0	m	0	•	-	0	0	2	•	0.01
Gizzard shad	2	-	9	0	0	-	0	0	8	-	0	2	ĸ	0.0
Silver redhorse	2	0	2	0	0	0	m	0	0	0	0	Z	e	¢0.01
Bloater	2	0	2	0	<b>*</b>	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	6	<b>6</b> 0.0
Golden shiner	2	-	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	9	a	40.01
Channel catfish	2	0	2	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	2	~	40.01
Bluegill	2	0	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	2	8	60.0¥
Ninespine stickleback	2	0	9	0	_	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	a	<b>6</b> 0.0
Qui 1 1 back	2	0	2	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	2	8	6.0 10.0
Longnose sucker	9	0	¥	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	-	<b>60.01</b>
Brook stiverside	2	0	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	<0.01
Smallmouth bass	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	40.01
Largemouth bass	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	40.01
Totals	2	<b>5</b>	2	462	2870	4602	6485	43341	74884	102	œ	2	132773	

Appendix 13. Number of fish caught by standard series seining in Cook Plant study areas, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1977. ND = no data.

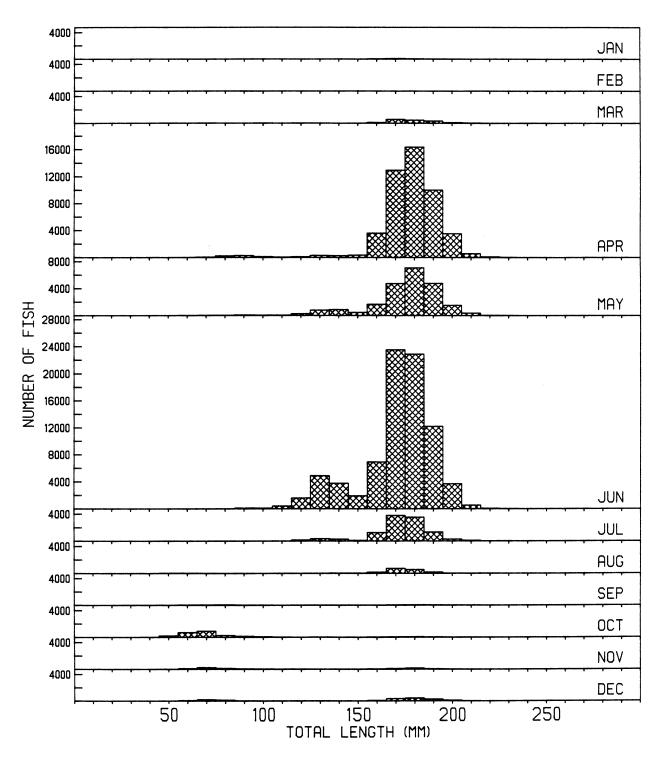
Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	unp	נטט	Aug	d●S	0ct	No.	D O	Total	Percent
Alewife	2	2	Ş	ø	298	573	2590	20022	11451	15	11812	9	46803	74.57
Spottail shiner	2	2	2	Ξ	1310	960	2235	8453	238	274	356	2	13838	22.05
Yellow perch	2	2	2	0	-	-	00	25	e	0	285	2	1319	2.10
Trout-perch	£	물	2	0	7	66	4	o	6	m	-	2	214	0.34
Rainbow smelt	2	2	ş	<b>m</b>	ď	-	0	0	5	8	62	2	103	0.16
Coho salmon	Q	2	2	-	83	8	•	0	0	0	e	9	88	0.14
Longnose dace	웆	9	2	-	0	e	-	0	æ	37	•	2	25	Ö
White sucker	웆	2	2	6	ĸ	4	16	0	~	, <b>c</b>	7	2	4	0.07
Chinook salmon	2	¥	2	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0.07
Common carp	2	2	2	e	27	0	4	•	0	-	~	2	7	0.07
Brown trout	2	9	Q	o	e	00	e	0	-	o	ی	9	S.	0
Emerald shiner	2	2	2	0	0	a	23	0	۰ ٥	, e	• •	2	28	9
Sand shiner	ş	£	2	-	0	a	-	S.	-	0	-	2	23	0.0
Rainbow trout	2	Z	2	7	-	0	0	0	9	0	0	Z	æ	0.0
Bloater	2	2	2	0	0	-	0	0	10	0	•	2	•	0.01
Slimy sculpin	2	Ş	₽	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	e	2	•	0.01
Quil 1 back	2	ş	2	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	2		40.01
Bluegill	Z	2	2	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	2	~	40.01
Lake trout	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	Z	-	40.01
Rock bass	2	ş	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	2	-	40.01
Longnose sucker	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	40.01
Channel catfish	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	40.01
Bluntnose minnow	Z	2	9	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	40.01
Golden shiner	Z	2	g	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	2	-	40.01
Freshwater drum	9	ş	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	•	2	-	40.01
Totals	2	2	2	4-	1737	1709	5893	28522	11826	393	12545	9	62666	

Appendix 14. Number of fish caught by standard series seining in Cook Plant study areas, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1978. ND = no data. southeastern Lake Michigan,

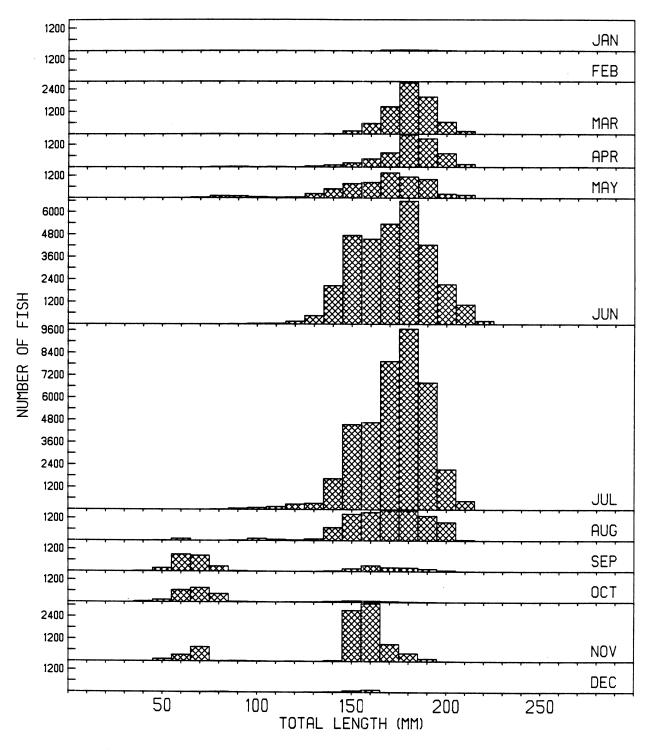
Species	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	un	וחט	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Percent
Spottail shiner	9	2	Ş	33	24	5438	15905	5830	1246	8	12	2	28490	50.49
Alewife	웆	욷	2	0	0	3717	90	1630	2553	18839	9	2	26835	47.56
Rainbow smelt	웆	욷	2	0	81	12	283	0	0	8	-	2	379	0.67
Yellow perch	웊	Z	2	-	0	0	263	7	50	0	-	9	292	0.52
Coho salmon	9	2	£	7	5	220	=	0	0	0	0	2	248	0.44
Brown trout	Q	9	2	28	7	6	7	0	0	-	0	2	82	0.14
Trout-perch	웆	2	<del>Q</del>	-	ღ	33	35	0	S	0	0	2	98	0.14
Chinook salmon	呈	2	오	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	2	55	0.10
Longnose dace	물	2	오	က	e	7	0	0	ß	<b>30</b>	ß	2	<b>5</b> 6	0.0
White sucker	2	2	2	-	7	-	<del>-</del>	-	0	0	~	2	21	0.0
Rainbow trout	2	Q	2	e	-	8	8	4	-	4	-	2	5	0.03
Sand shiner	2	ջ	Q	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	12	0.05
Emerald shiner	2	2	9	0	0	0	0	က	0	7	0	2	0	0.05
Bloater	오	ş	2	0	0	e	e	0	0	0	0	2	9	0.01
Johnny darter	ş	2	Z	0	~	-	0	₩	-	0	0	2	ø	0.01
Common carp	윷	Ş	g	0	8	0	-	0	8	0	0	2	ĸ	0.01
Lake trout	2	Ş	Q	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	2	8	40.01
Spotfin shiner	g	£	Q	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	8	<b>40.03</b>
Golden shiner	웆	웆	9	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	~	<b>6</b> 0.0
Blackchin shiner	2	2	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	9	-	40.01
Channel catfish	9	Ş	Q	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	9	-	40.01
Longnose sucker	문	ş	9	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	-	<b>40.01</b>
Brook silverside	2	Ş	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	2	-	0.0
Ninespine stickleback	웆	2	9	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	0.0
Burbot	2	2	ջ	-	0	0		0	0	0	0	2	-	<b>40.01</b>
Gizzard shad	Q	Q	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	2	-	<0.01
Fathead minnow	9	夂	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	9	-	<b>*0.0</b>
				,										
Totals	2	2	2	104	4	9500	16614	7477	3849	18864	<b>58</b>	2	56578	

Appendix 15. Number of fish caught by standard series seining in Cook Plant study areas, southeastern Lake Michigan, 1979. ND = no data. Appendix 15.

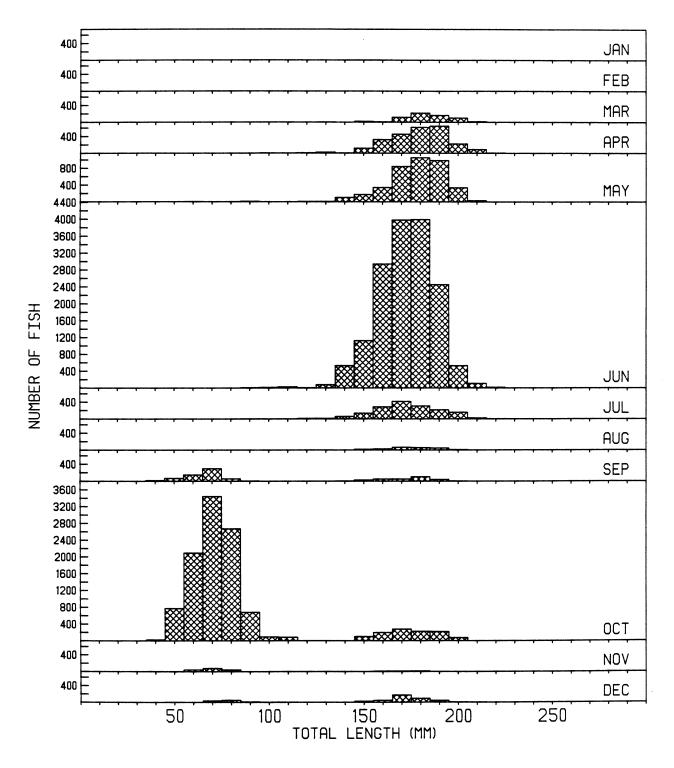
Species	nab	<b>9</b>	T P	Apr	May	u L	נחלי	Aug	Sep	Oct	NOV	Dec	Total	Percent
Alewife	2	2	2	7	-	121	108	16381	65916	52782	9	9	135321	07. 78
Spottail shiner	2	2	2	108	410	885	8271	163	7874	422	2	9	18133	11 62
Yellow perch	2	2	2	-	0	0	428	28	687	c	9	9	1145	0
Bloater	Z	£	2	0	0	0	0	0	482	5 <u>8</u>	9	9	507	9 6
Rainbow smelt	ş	2	2	56	236	-	0	n		67	2	2	336	0.22
Chinook salgon	9	9	2	122	11	60	-	c	c	c	9	2	956	•
Trout-perch	Ş	9	Ę	20	. 4	3 6	96	•	,	•	2 9	9	9 0	
White aucker	9	2	2	3 6	r u	-	9 -	•	• (	- •	2 9	2 5		5.0
Johnny darter	2	9	2	3 0	• •	٠ .		•	,	- c	2 9	2 9	0 4	5 6
Coho salmon	2	2	2	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b> 6	0	•	0	; •	• •	2	2	<b>5</b>	5 6
Slimy sculpin	2	9	2	27	0	0	0	0	o	•	9	Ş	E	0
Brown trout	g	2	Ş	ı.	4	e.	ď	•	•		3	9		6
Common carp	2	2	2	5	7 73	, e	3 (1	•	0	• 0	2	9	2 5	5 6
Gizzard shad	2	9	2	e	c	, <del>-</del>	c	c	o	• •	9	9	: :	5 6
Emerald shiner	2	2	2		· <del>-</del>	. რ	0	0	0	90	2	2	:=	000
Lake trout	2	2	2	0	0	o	o	o	o	Ş	Ş	ş	Ş	6
Rainbow trout	Ş	Ş	Ş	•	-	· <del>-</del>	•	, <del>-</del>	•	? '	9	3	2 4	5
Longnose dace	2	2	2	10	۰.	۰ ۰	0	- 0		• ~	2	2	9 <b>(</b>	5 5
Longnose sucker	Ð	S	€.	0	**	••		O		0	9	9	) W	000
Burbot	9	9	2	0	0	-	0	~	•	0	2	2	. m	0.0
Spotfin shiner	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	-	2	9	<b>c</b>	0
Sand shiner	욷	Z	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	- е	Ş	g	· e	0
Northern pike	Z	Z	2	0	0	0	0	0		Ċ	ş	2		9
Fathead minnow	Z	2	9	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	2	2	· ~	0
Bluntnose minnow	Ş	2	2	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	0.01
Ninespine stickleback	2	2	Q	0	0	-	0	0	o	o	2	ş	-	6
Black crappie	2	ş	웆	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	9	ş	-	0
Green sunfish	웆	2	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	0.00
Shorthead redhorse	2	2	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-	0
Lake chub	ş	2	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	-	<b>60.01</b>
Bluegill	욧	2	9	•	•	-	•	0	0	0	9	9	-	40.01
Totals	2	ş	9	907										



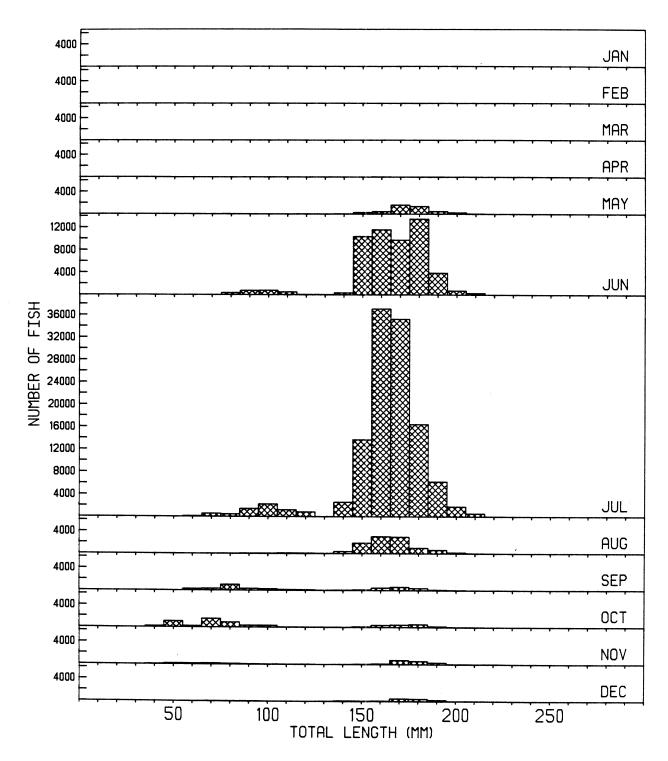
Appendix 16. Length-frequency histograms of alewives impinged during 1975 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



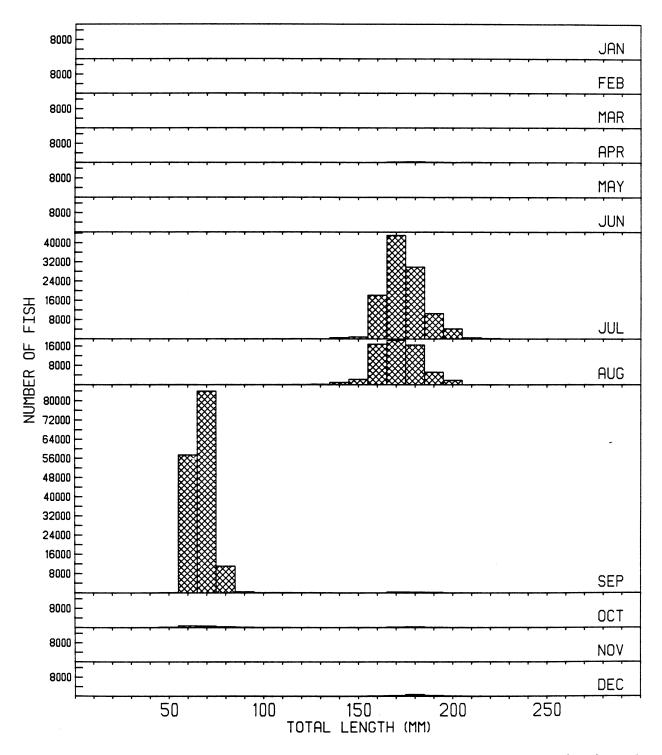
Appendix 17. Length-frequency histograms of alewives impinged during 1976 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



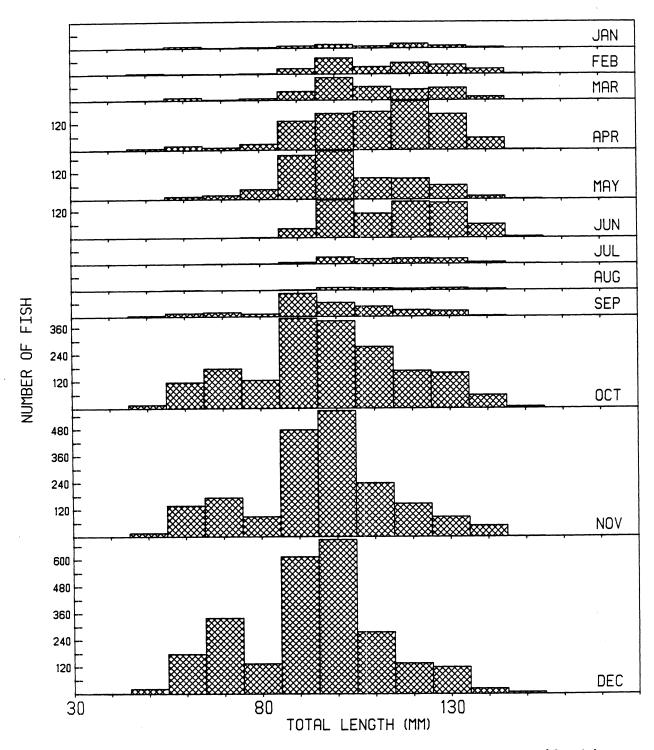
Appendix 18. Length-frequency histograms of alewives impinged during 1977 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



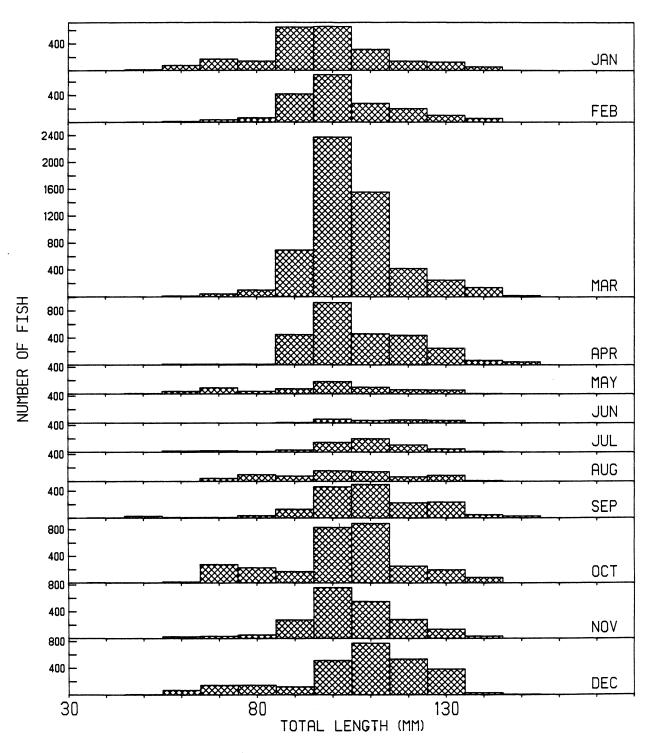
Appendix 19. Length-frequency histograms of alewives impinged during 1978 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



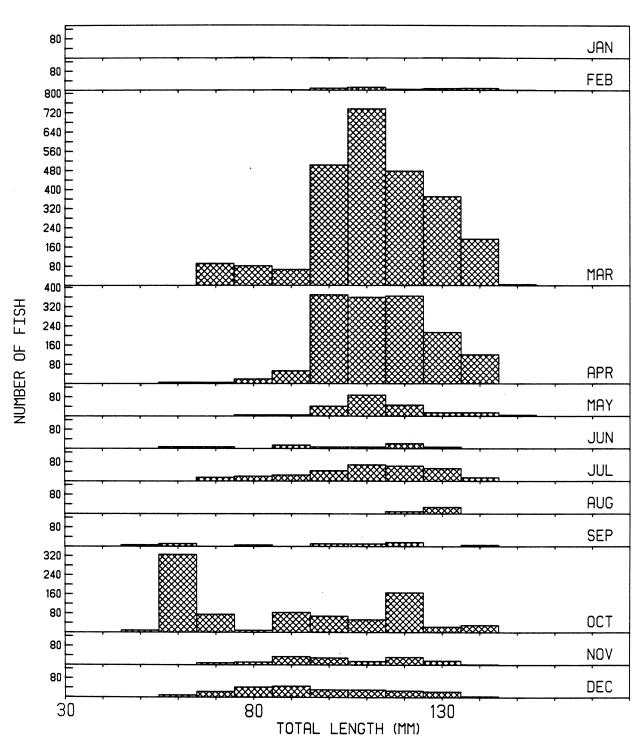
Appendix 20. Length-frequency histograms of alewives impinged during 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



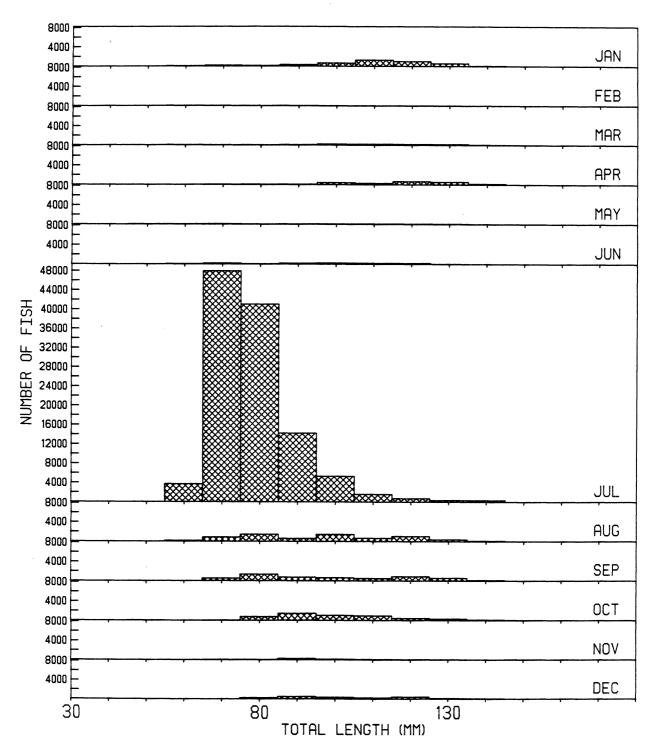
Appendix 21. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners impinged during 1975 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



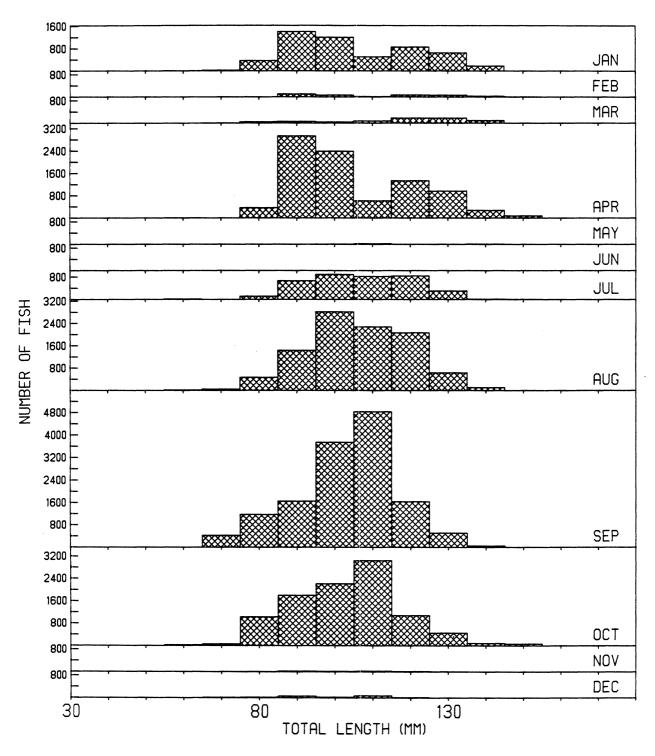
Appendix 22. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners impinged during 1976 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



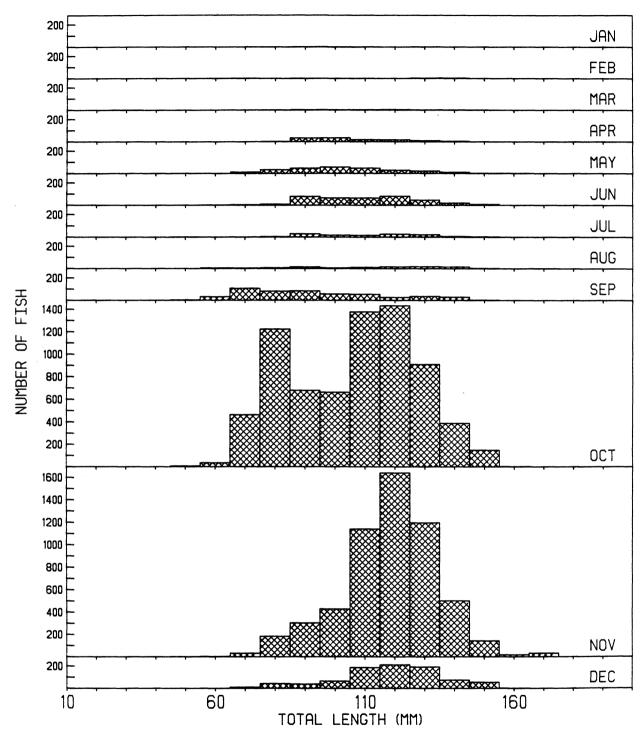
Appendix 23. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners impinged during 1977 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



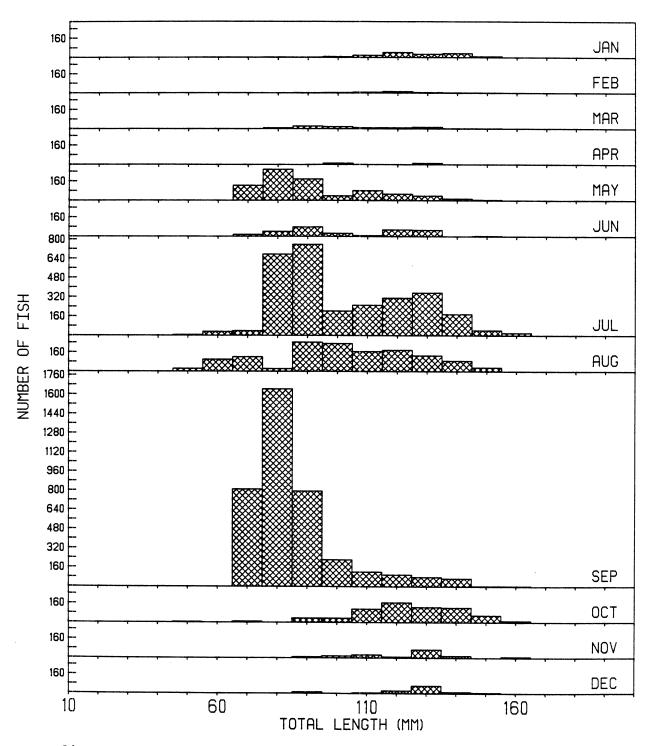
Appendix 24. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners impinged during 1978 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



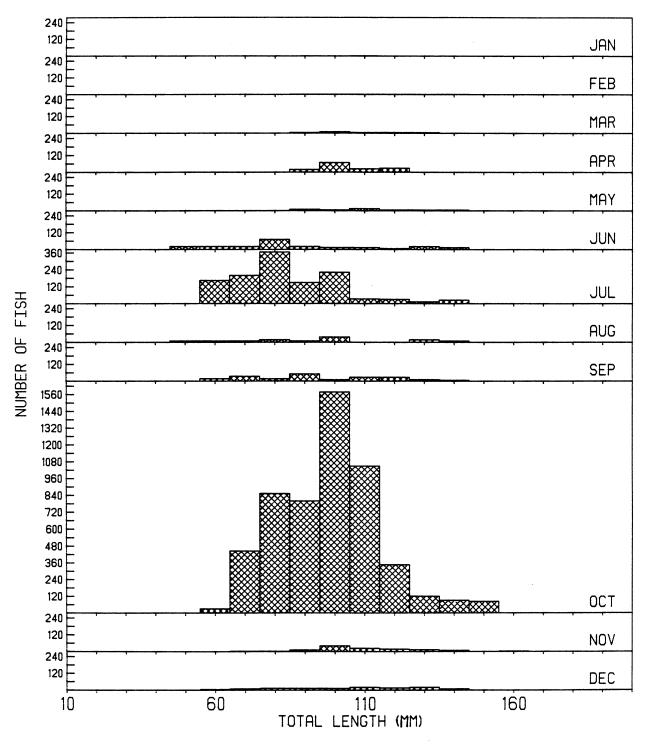
Appendix 25. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners impinged during 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



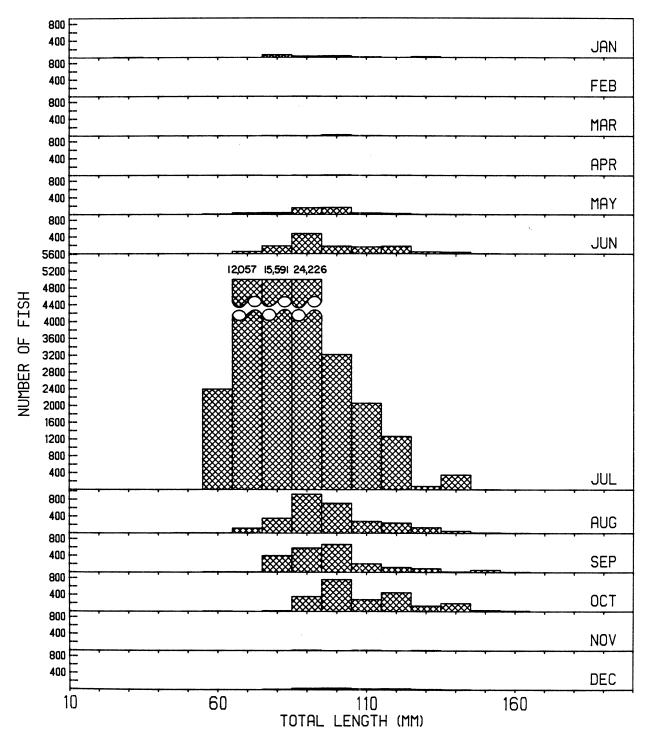
Appendix 26. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch impinged during 1975 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



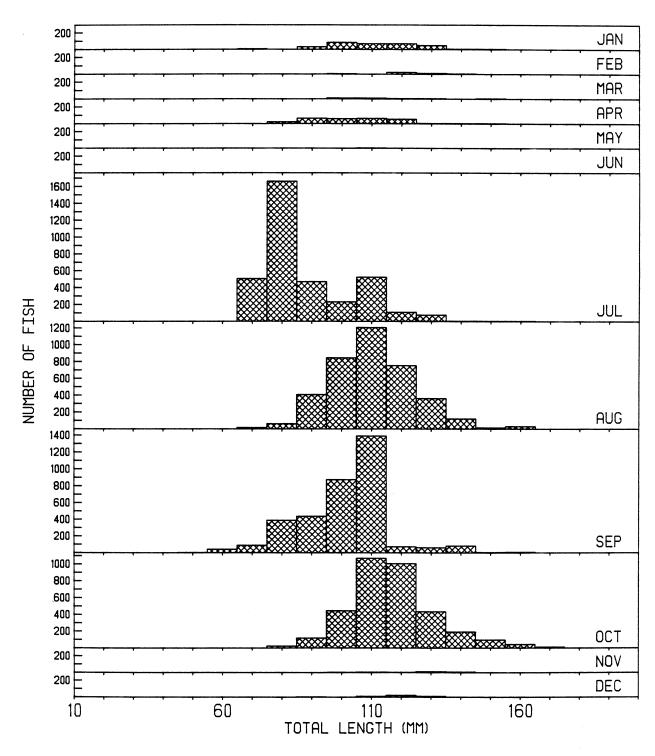
Appendix 27. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch impinged during 1976 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



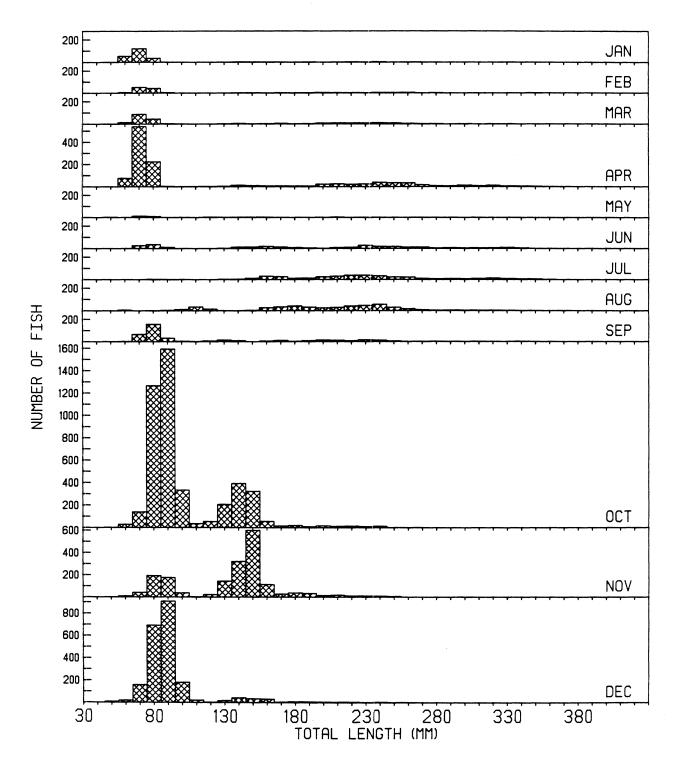
Appendix 28. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch impinged during 1977 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



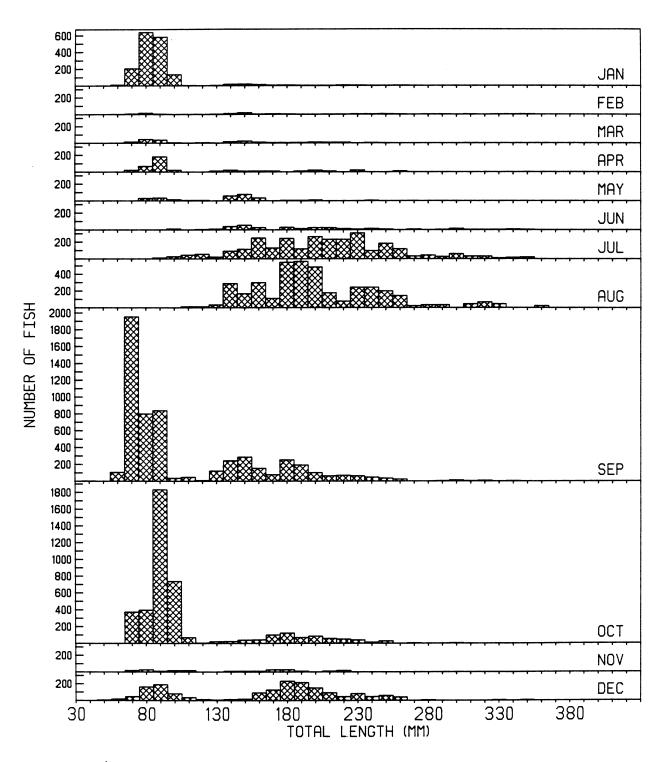
Appendix 29. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch impinged during 1978 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



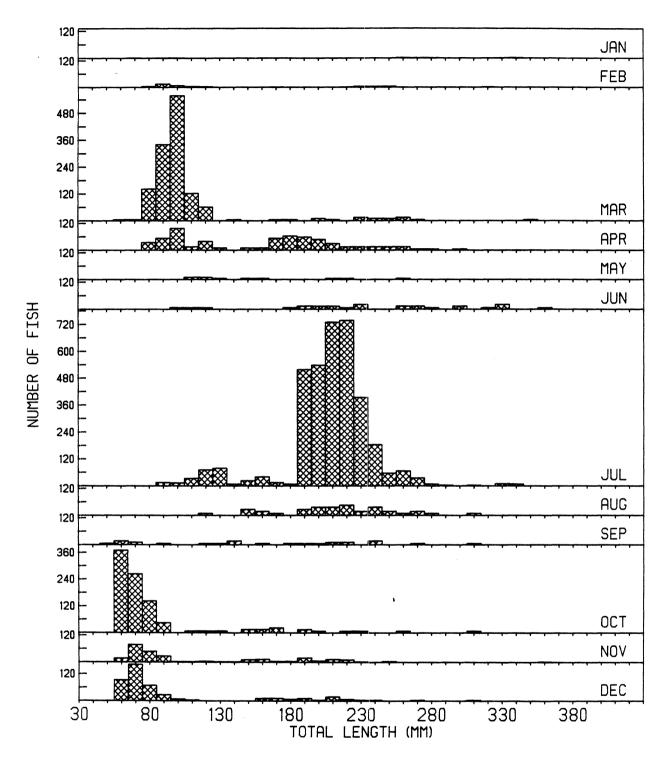
Appendix 30. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch impinged during 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



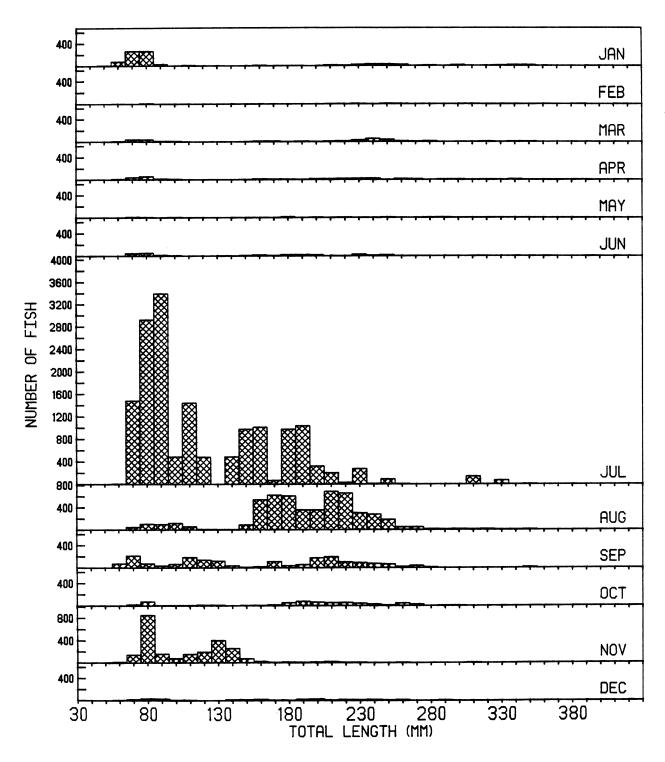
Appendix 31. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch impinged during 1975 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



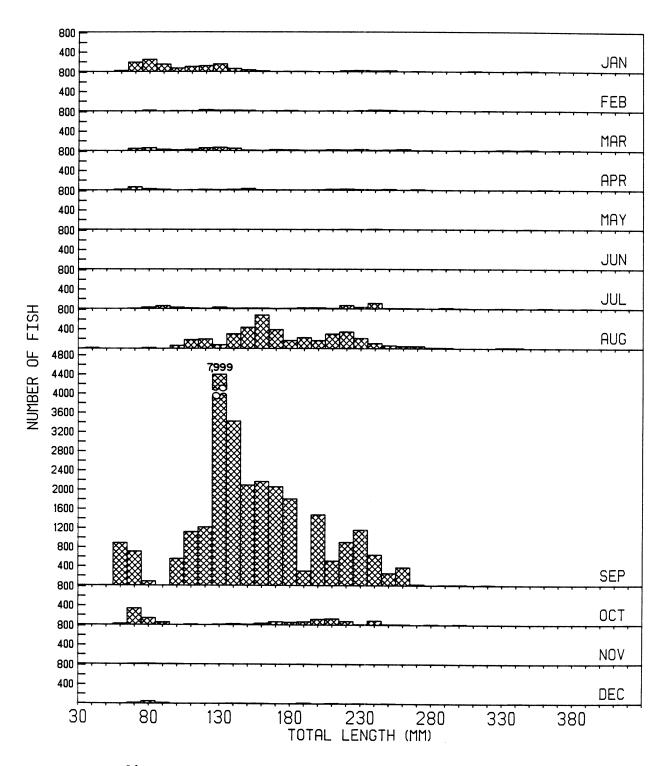
Appendix 32. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch impinged during 1976 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



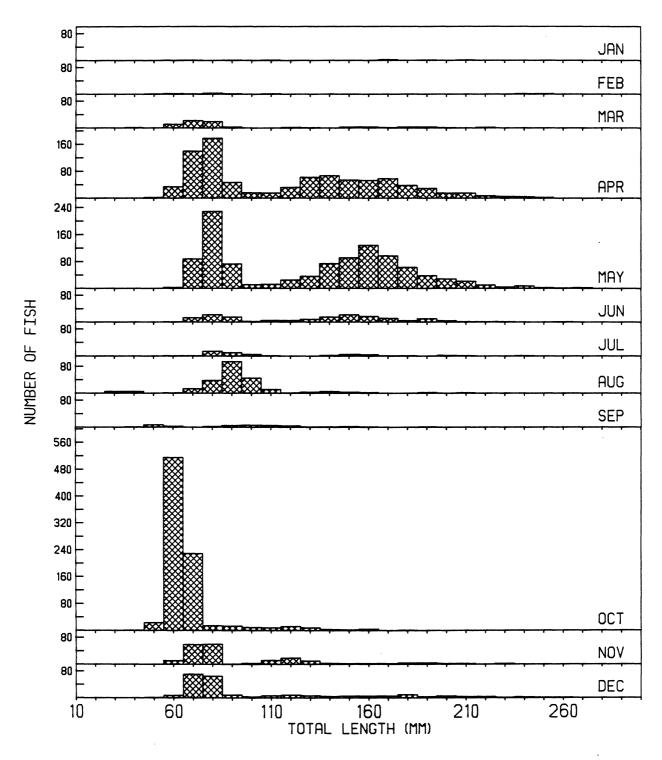
Appendix 33. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch impinged during 1977 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



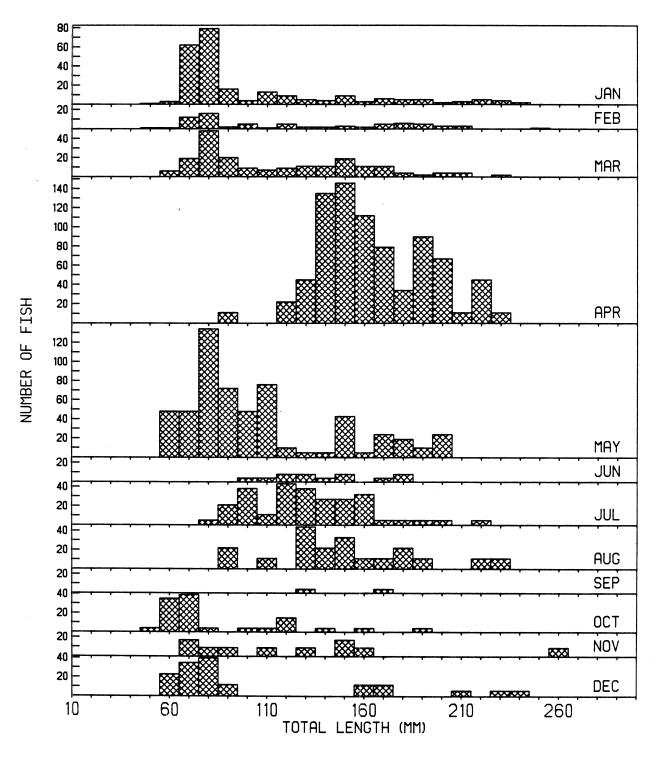
Appendix 34. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch impinged during 1978 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



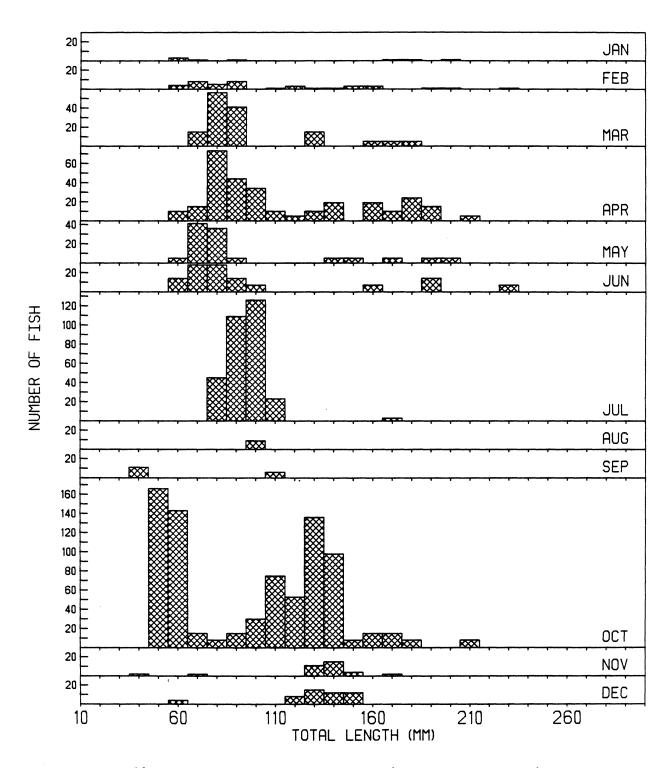
Appendix 35. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch impinged during 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



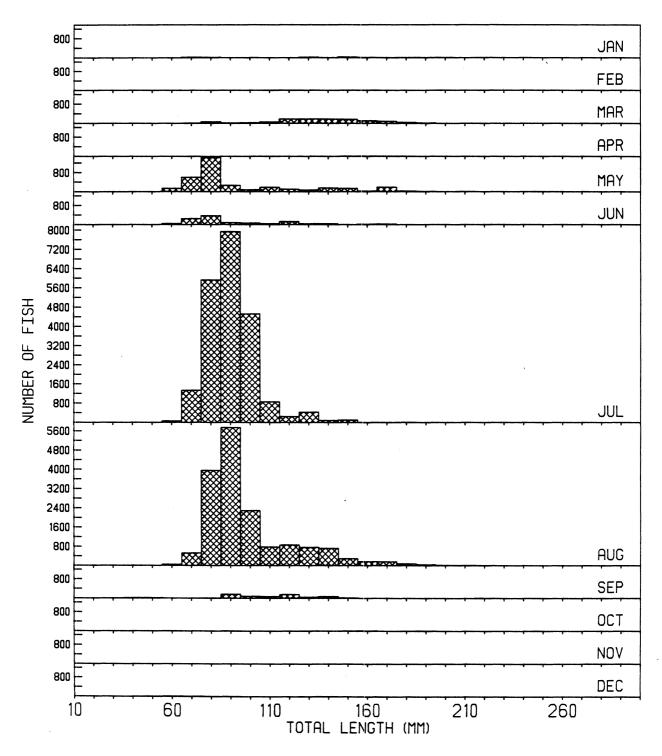
Appendix 36. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt impinged during 1975 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



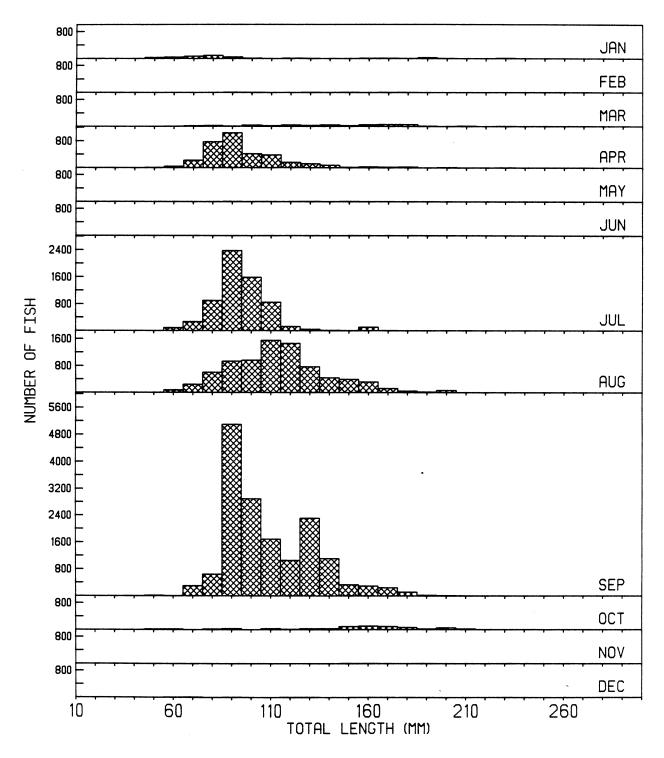
Appendix 37. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt impinged during 1976 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



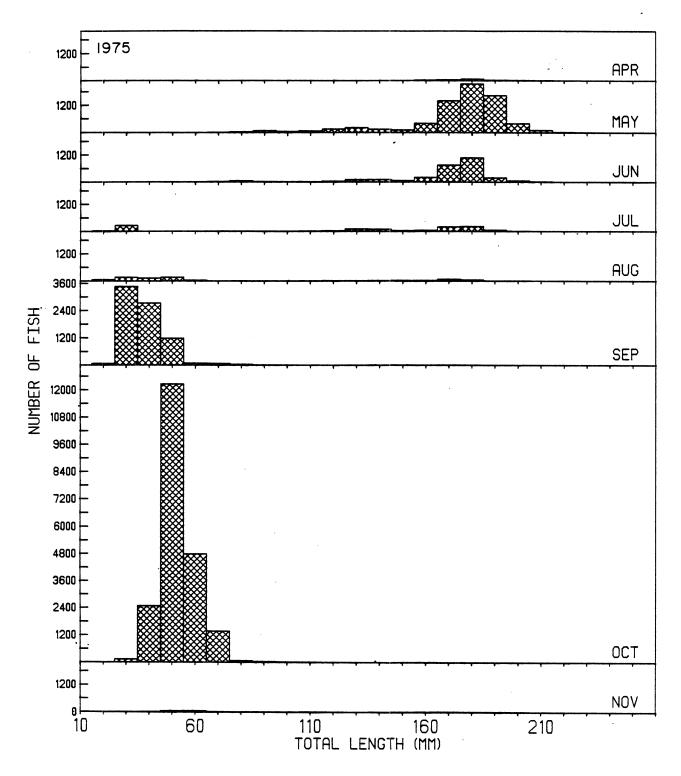
Appendix 38. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt impinged during 1977 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



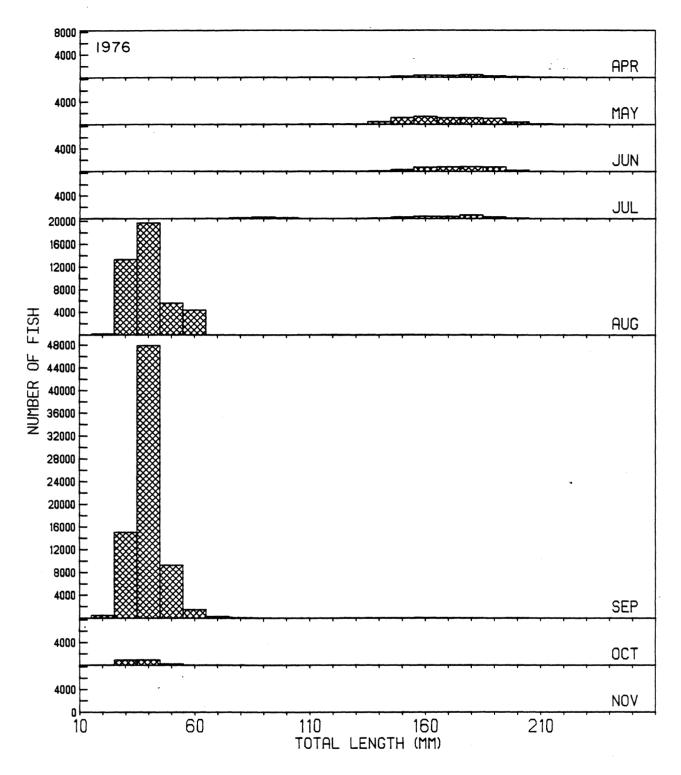
Appendix 39. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt impinged during 1978 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



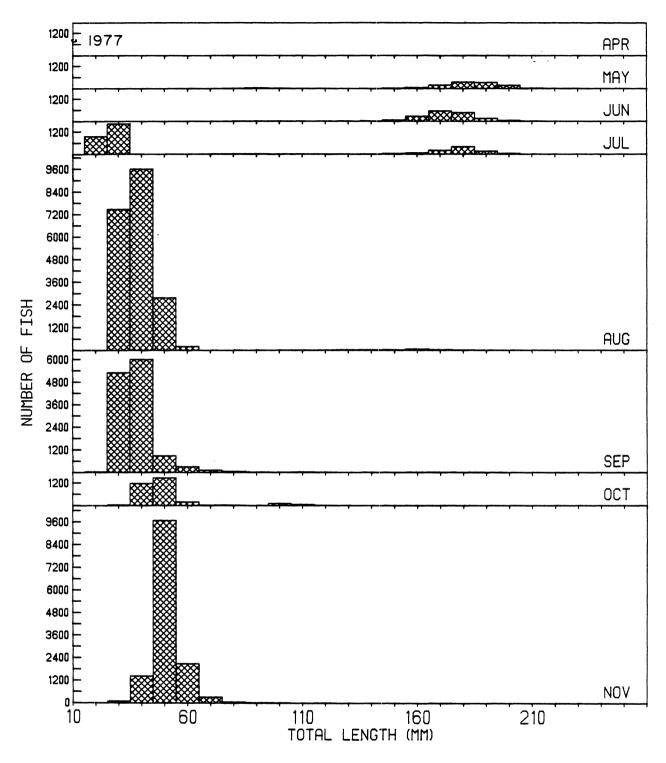
Appendix 40. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt impinged during 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



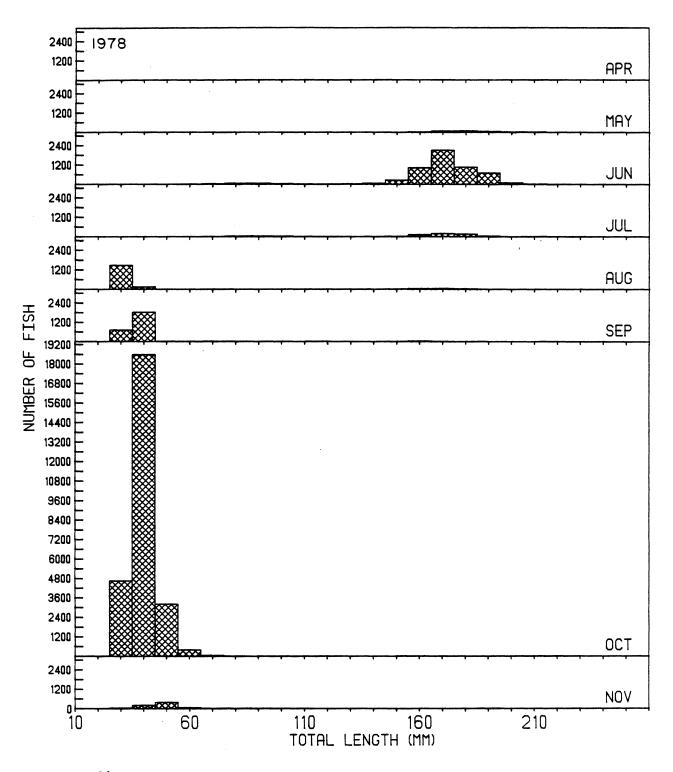
Appendix 41. Length-frequency histograms of alewives caught during 1975 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



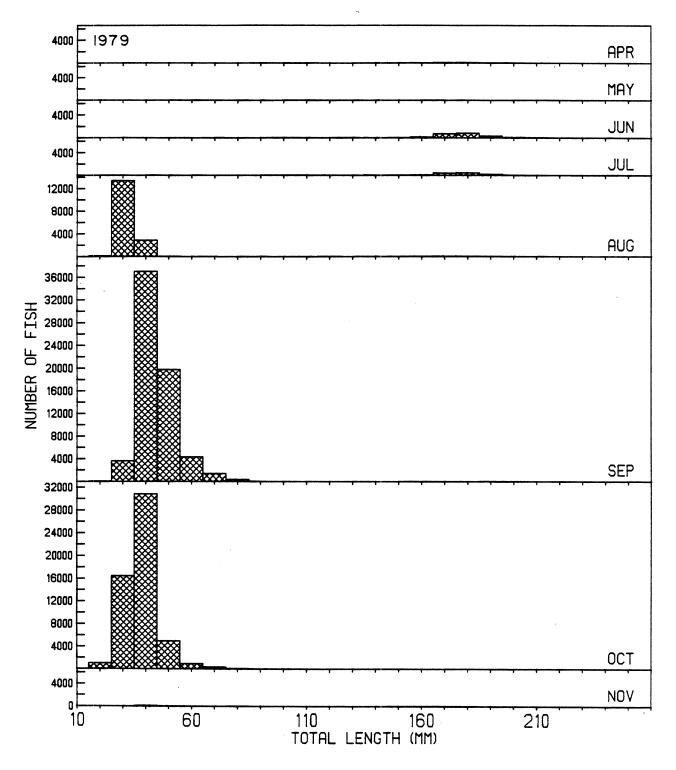
Appendix 42. Length-frequency histograms of alewives caught during 1976 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



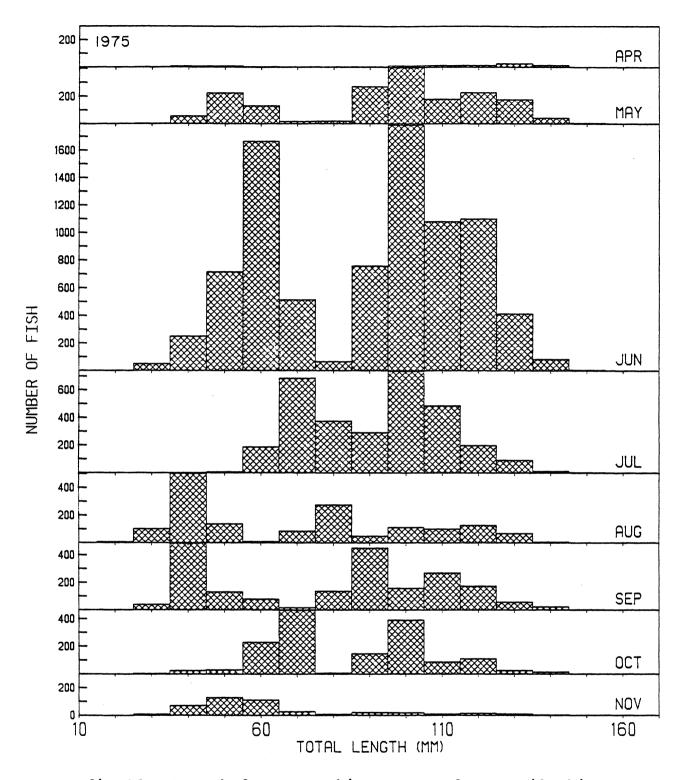
Appendix 43. Length-frequency histograms of alewives caught during 1977 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



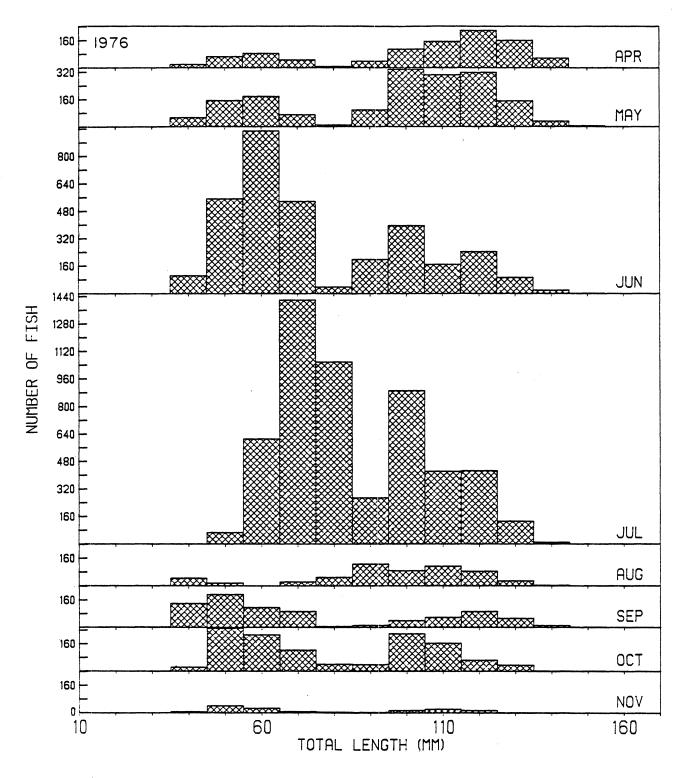
Appendix 44. Length-frequency histograms of alewives caught during 1978 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



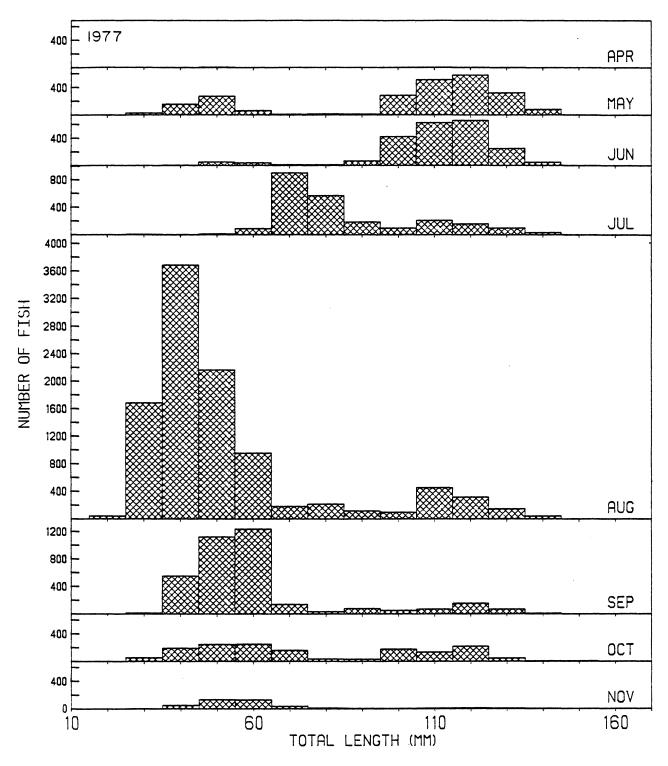
Appendix 45. Length-frequency histograms of alewives caught during 1979 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



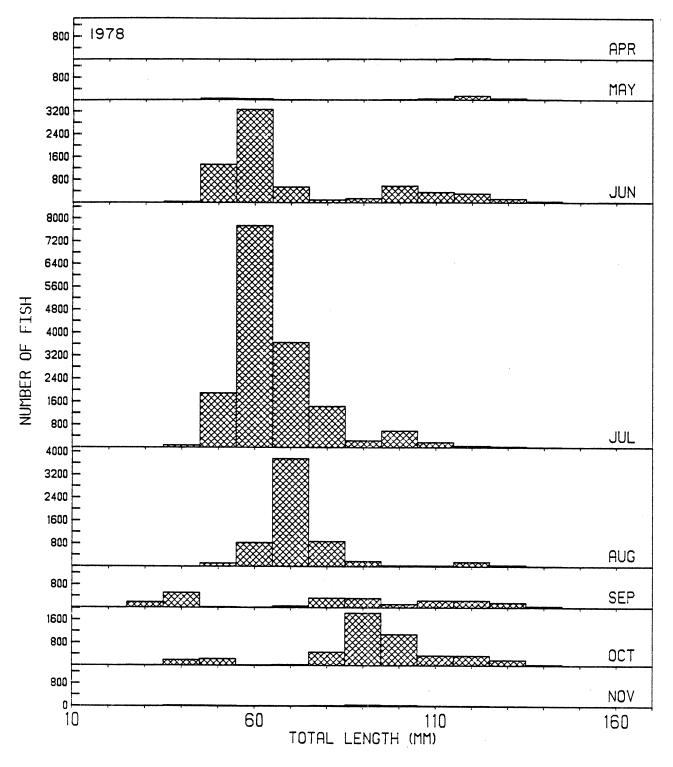
Appendix 46. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners caught during 1975 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



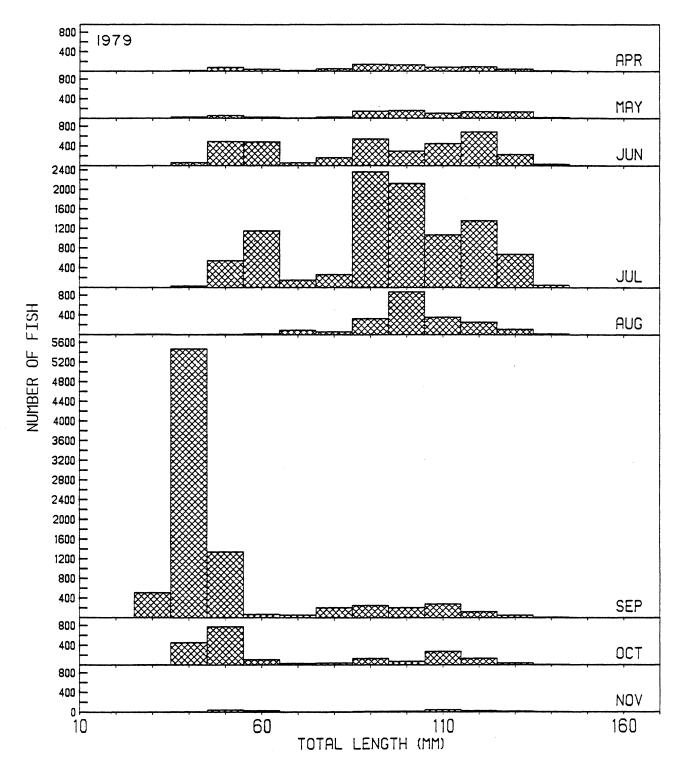
Appendix 47. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners caught during 1976 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



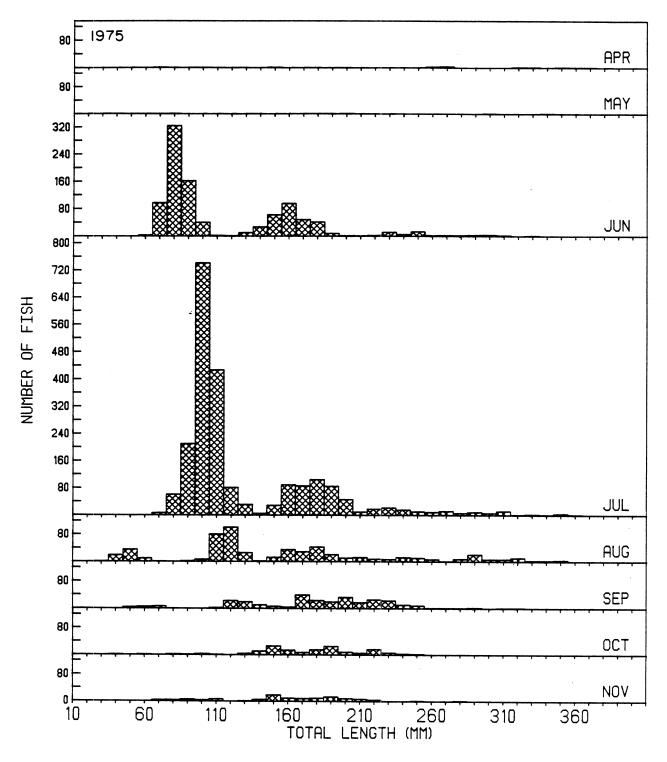
Appendix 48. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners caught during 1977 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



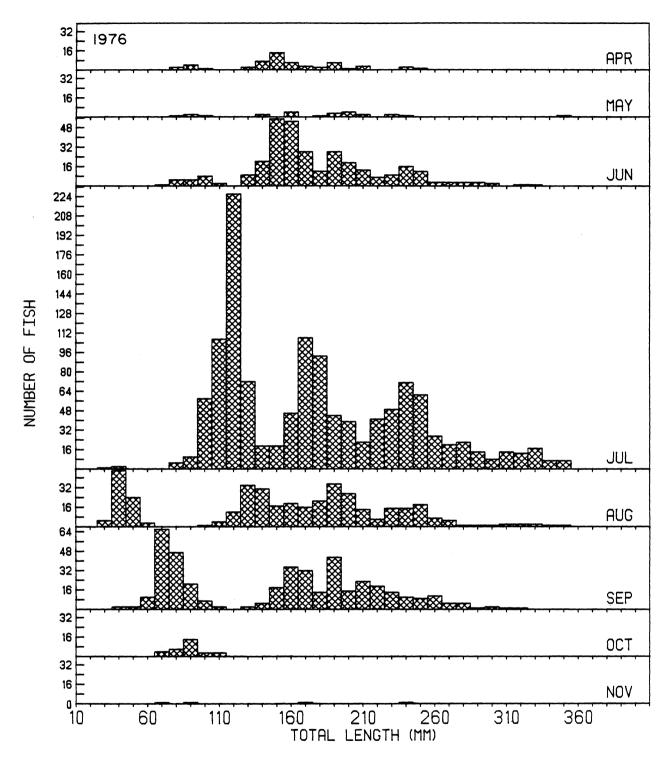
Appendix 49. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners caught during 1978 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



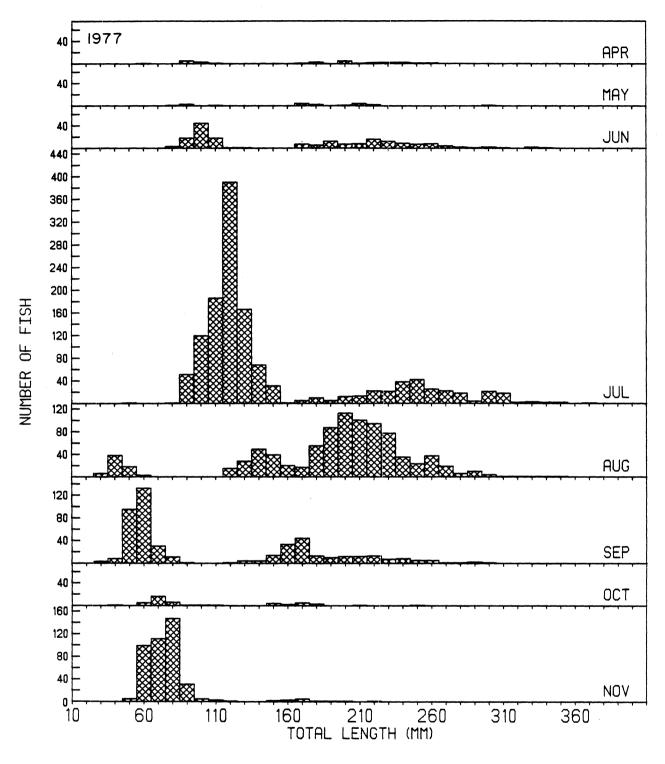
Appendix 50. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners caught during 1979 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



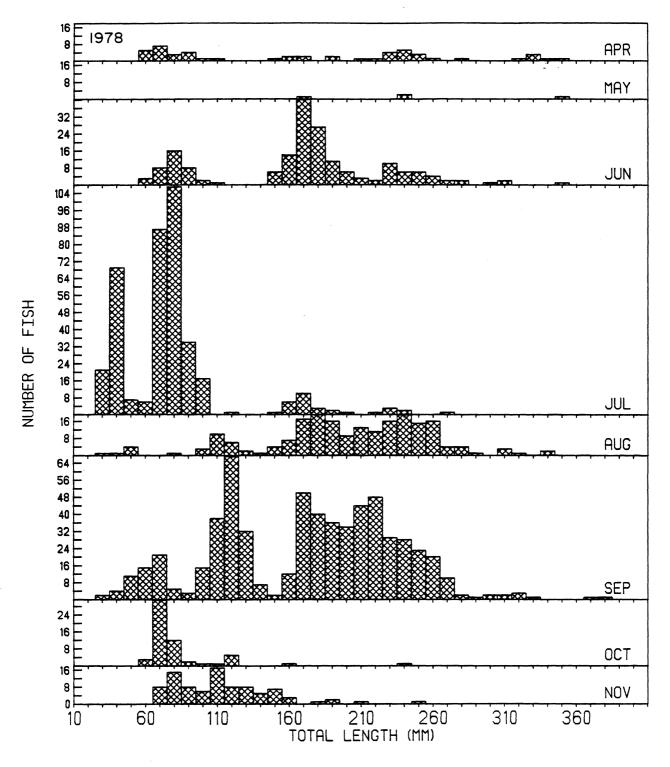
Appendix 51. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch caught during 1975 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



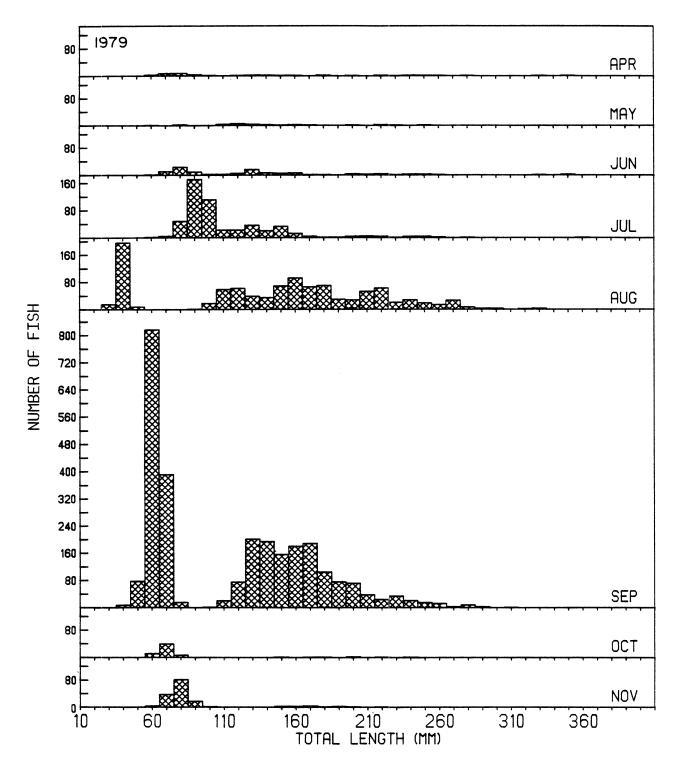
Appendix 52. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch caught during 1976 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



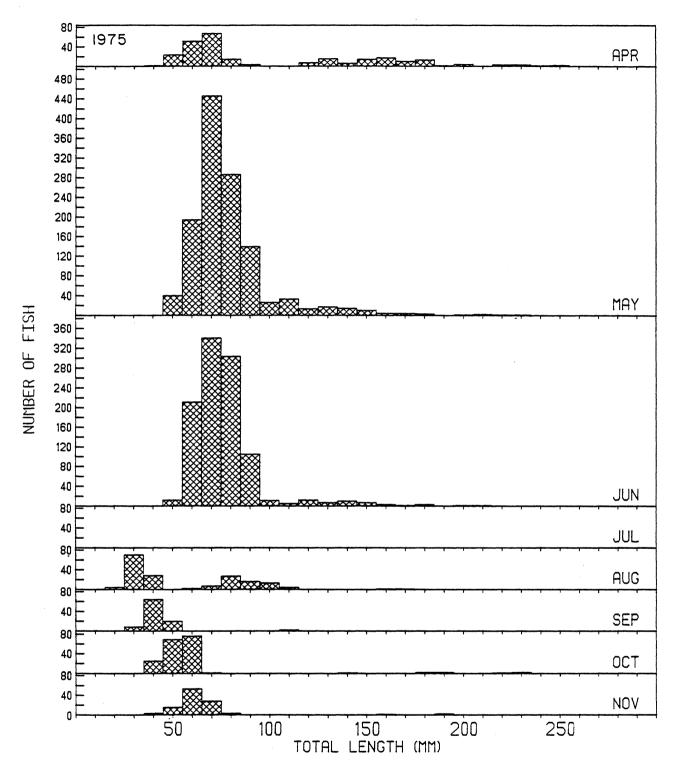
Appendix 53. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch caught during 1977 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



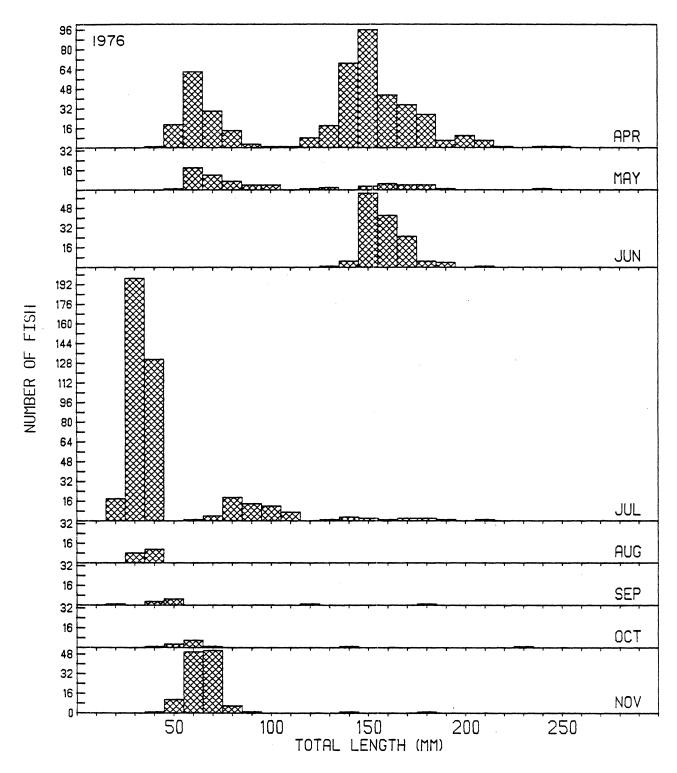
Appendix 54. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch caught during 1978 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



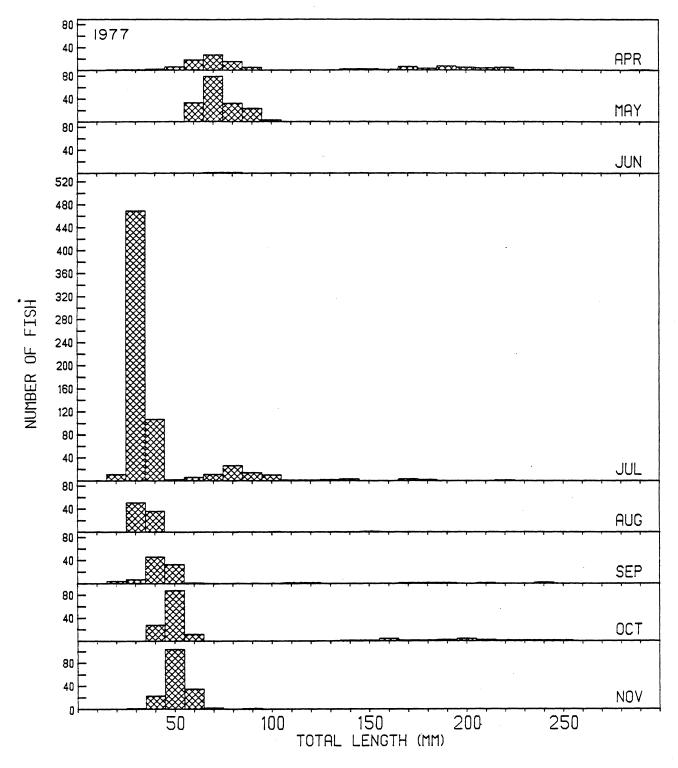
Appendix 55. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch caught during 1979 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



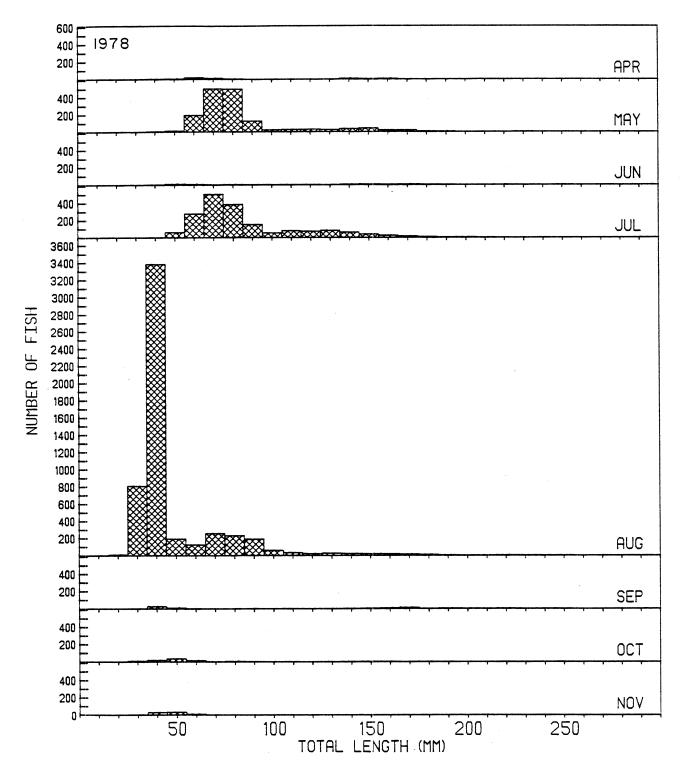
Appendix 56. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt caught during 1975 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



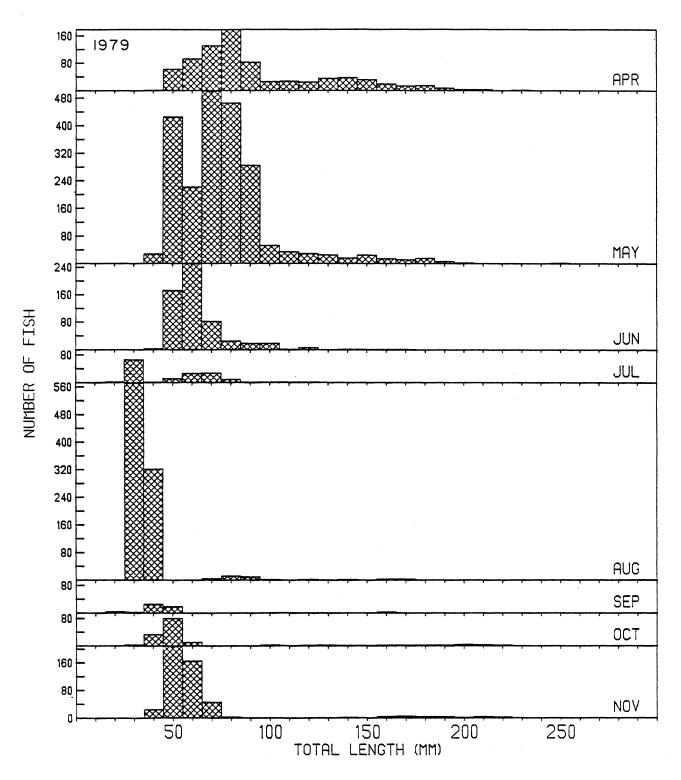
Appendix 57. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt caught during 1976 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



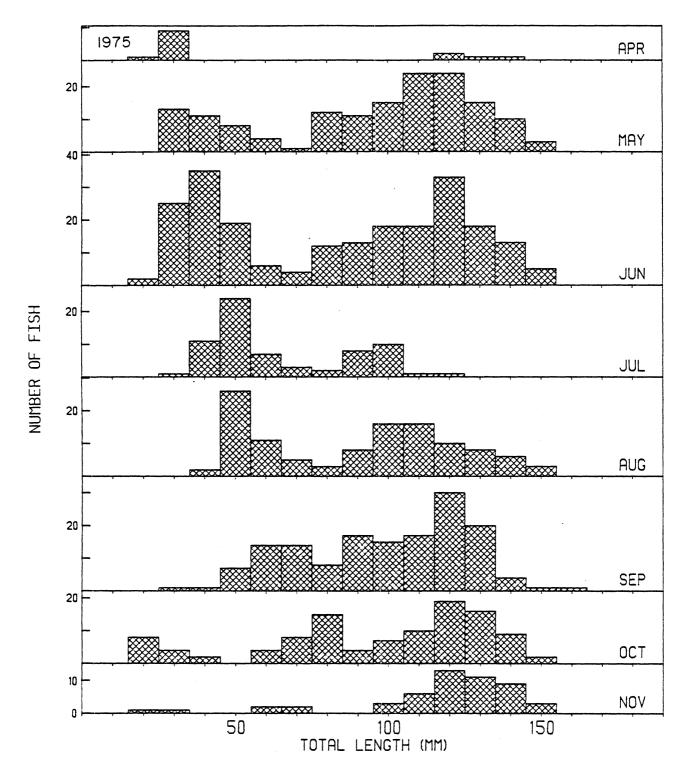
Appendix 58. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt caught during 1977 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



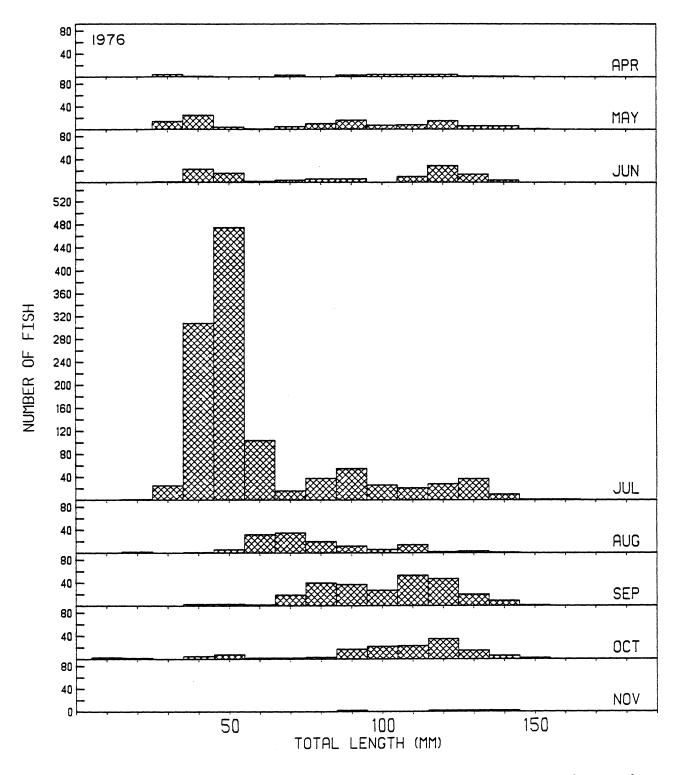
Appendix 59. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt caught during 1978 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



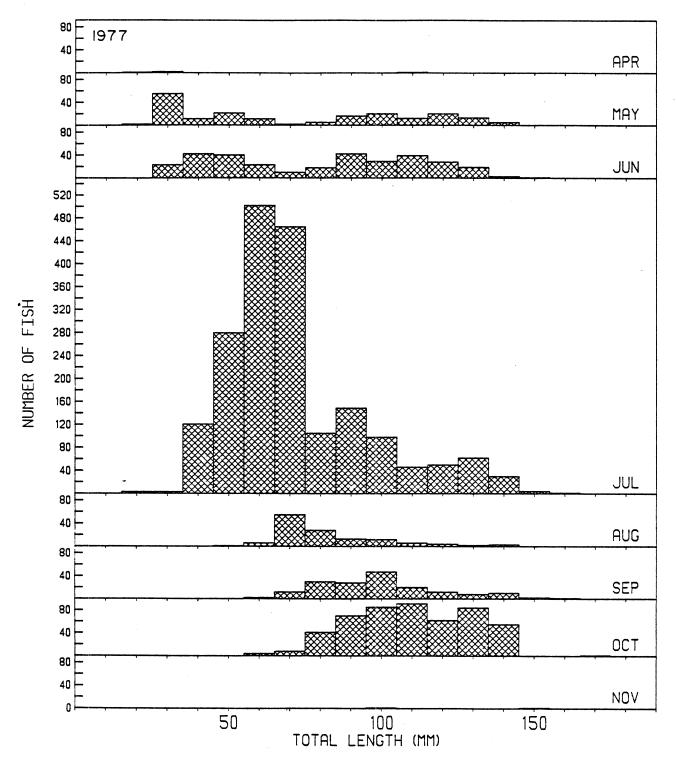
Appendix 60. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt caught during 1979 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



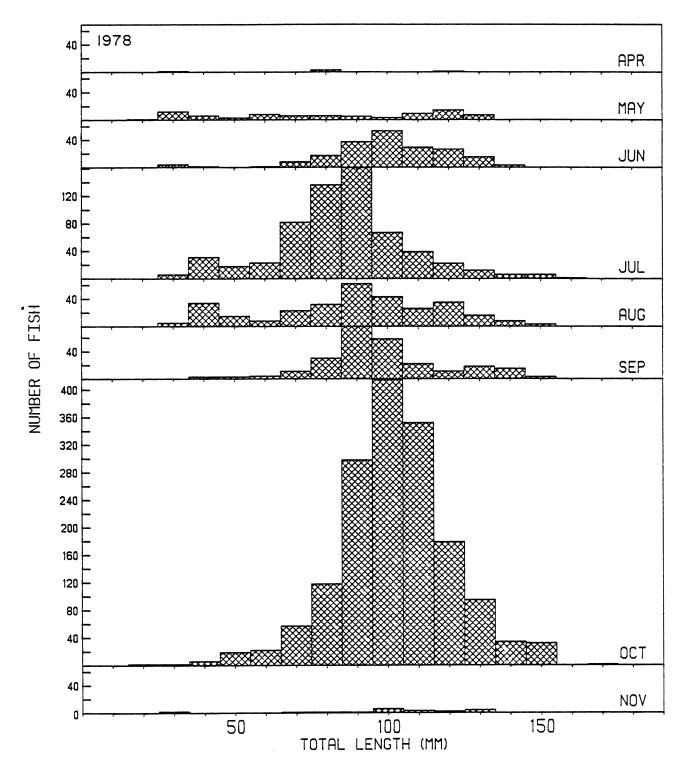
Appendix 61. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch caught during 1975 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



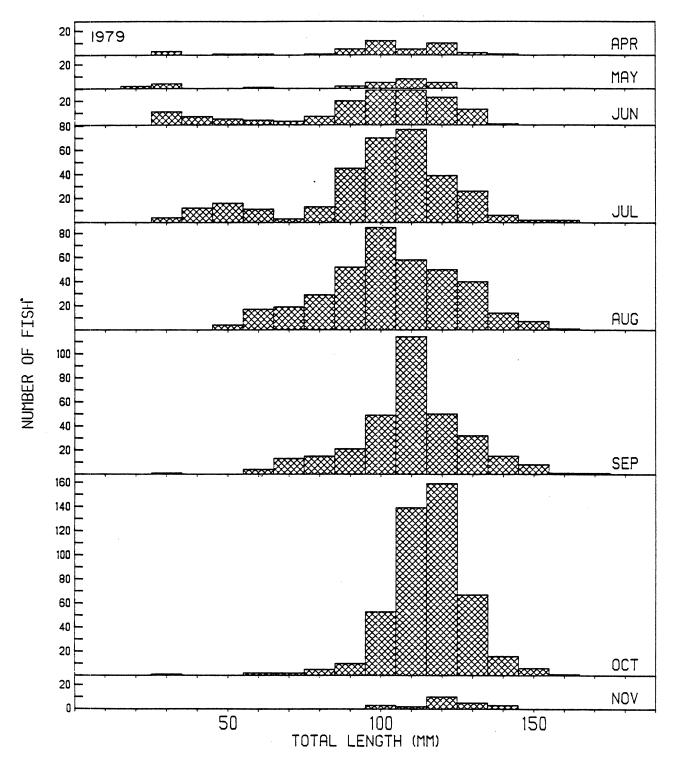
Appendix 62. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch caught during 1976 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



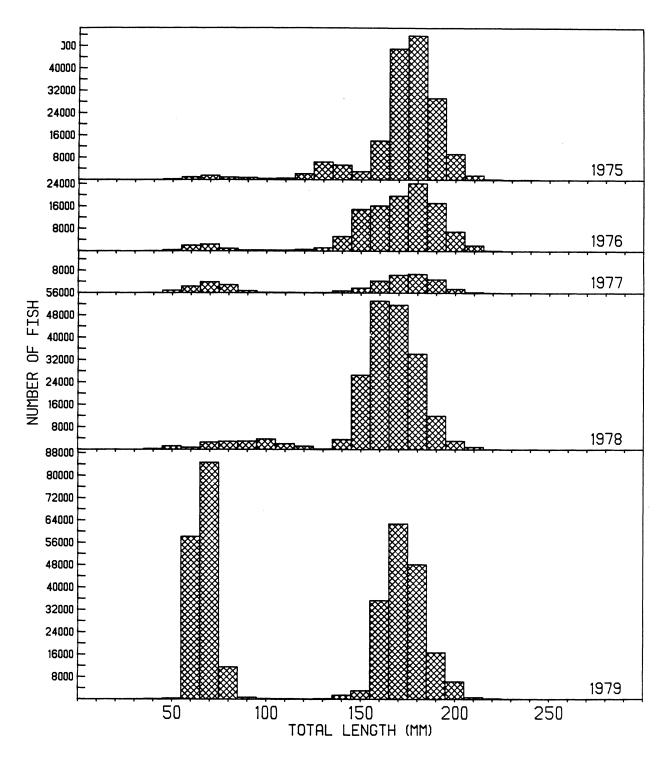
Appendix 63. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch caught during 1977 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



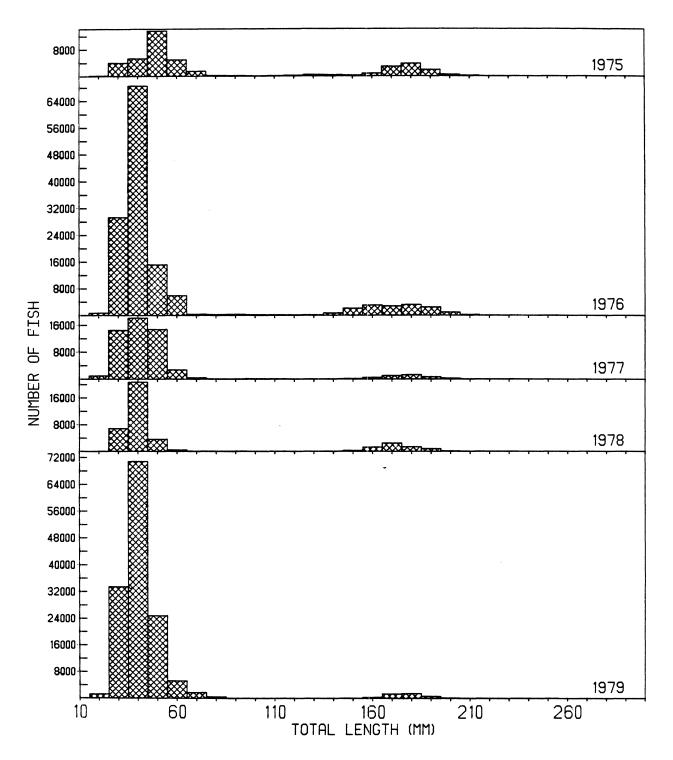
Appendix 64. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch caught during 1978 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



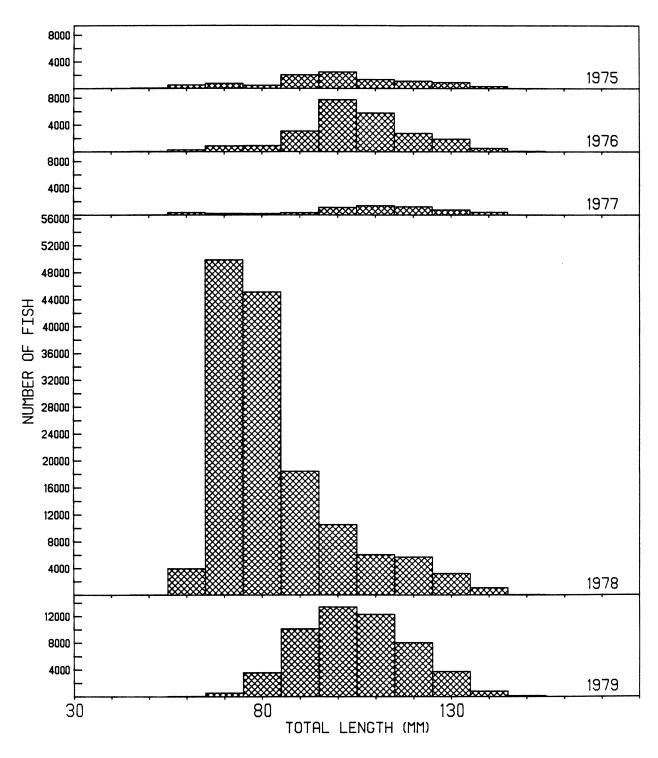
Appendix 65. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch caught during 1979 field sampling at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



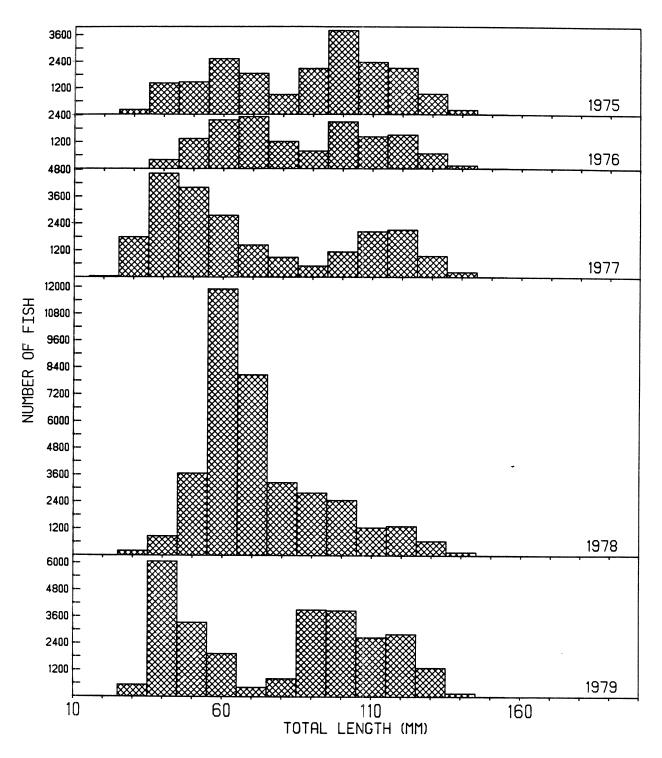
Appendix 66. Length-frequency histograms of alewives impinged from 1975 through 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



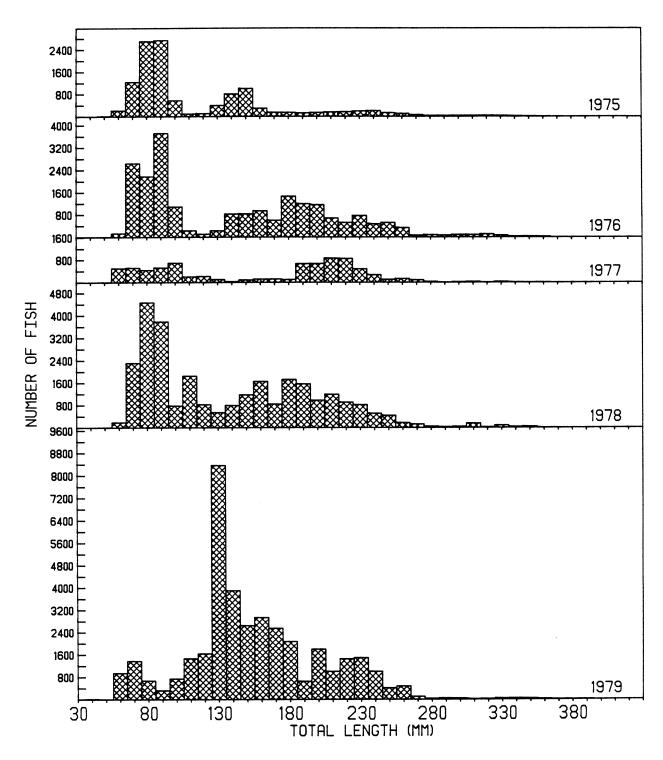
Appendix 67. Length-frequency histograms of alewives caught during field-sampling from 1975-1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



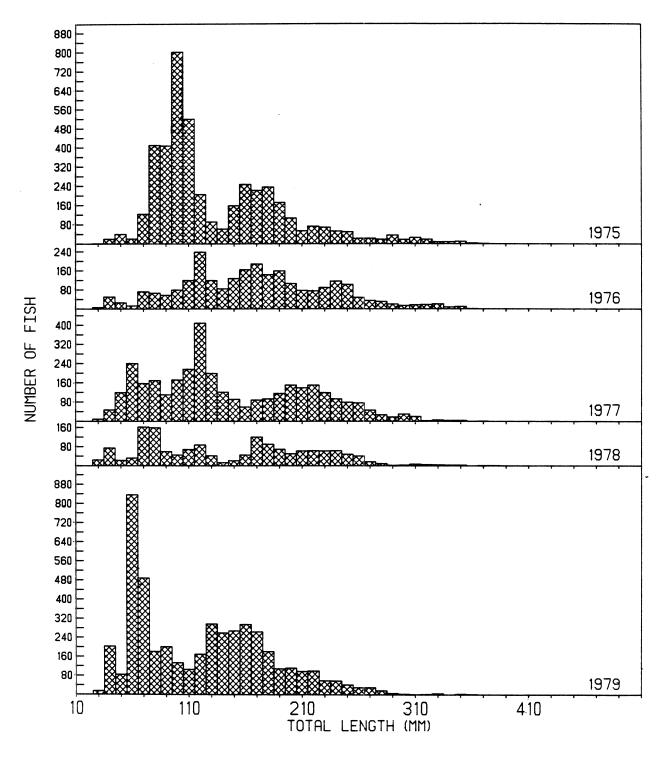
Appendix 68. Length-frequency histograms of spottail shiners impinged from 1975 through 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



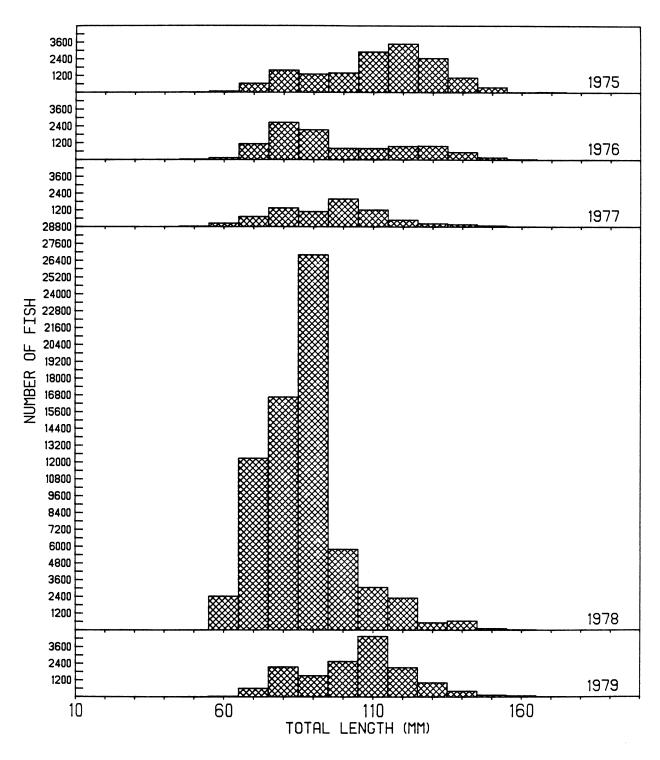
Appendix 69. Length-frequency histograms of spotttail shiners caught during field-sampling from 1975-1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



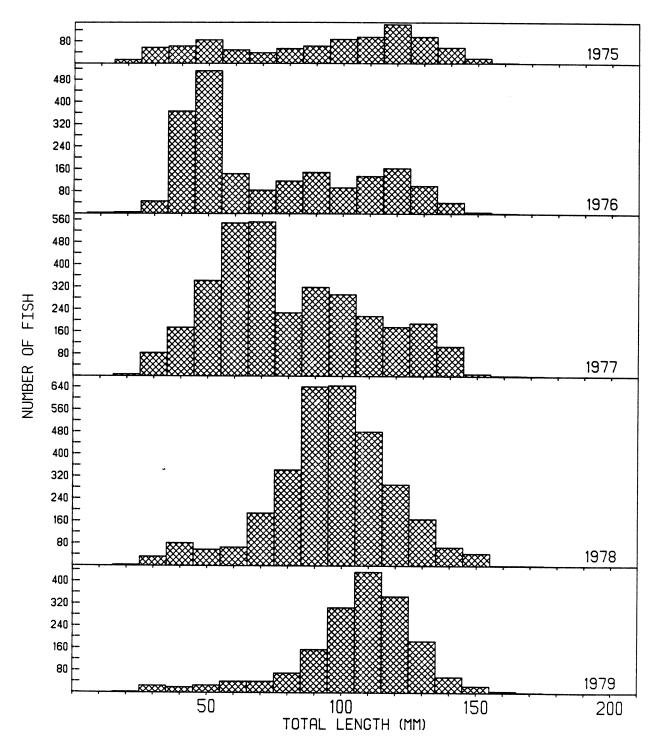
Appendix 70. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch impinged from 1975 through 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



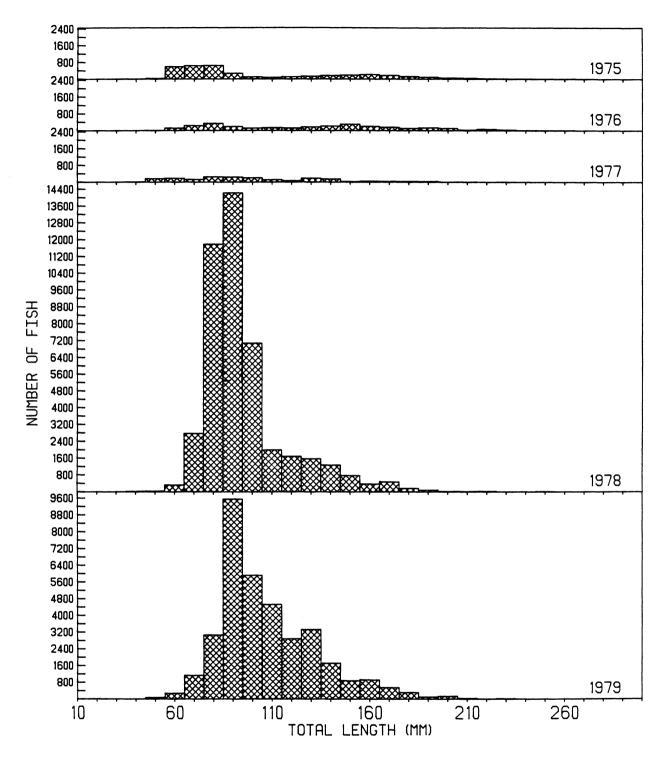
Appendix 71. Length-frequency histograms of yellow perch caught during field-sampling from 1975-1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



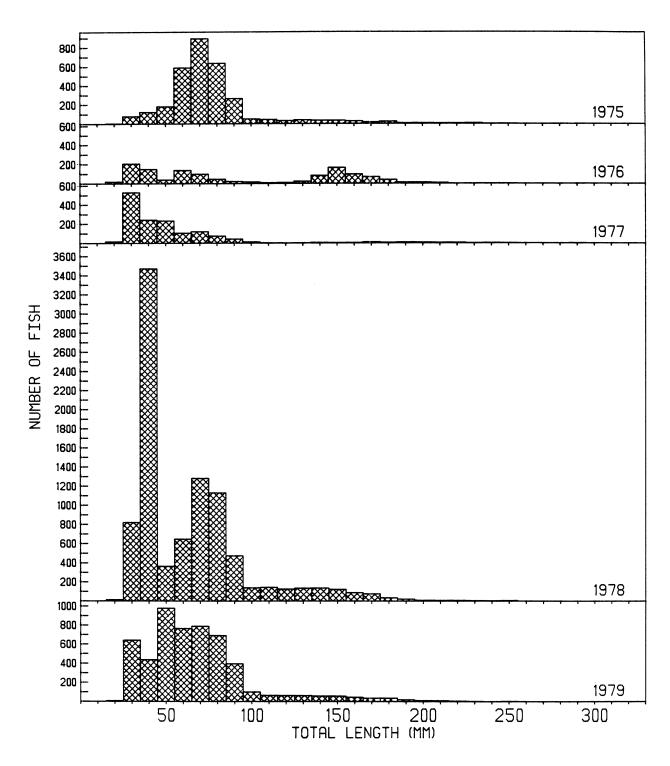
Appendix 72. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch impinged from 1975 through 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



Appendix 73. Length-frequency histograms of trout-perch caught during field-sampling from 1975-1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



Appendix 74. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt impinged from 1975 through 1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.



Appendix 75. Length-frequency histograms of rainbow smelt caught during field-sampling from 1975-1979 at the Cook Plant, southeastern Lake Michigan.